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Sheriff attacks company over diving bell deaths

From Ronald Faux, Aberdeen

A diving company and its controlling shareholder were strongly criticised in a judgment issued yesterday after a fatal accident inquiry into the deaths of two American divers who became trapped in a crippled bell in the North Sea.

In his judgment Sheriff Douglas Risk accused the company, Infabco, of being more concerned with speed than safety, and Mr Brian Masterson, director and controlling shareholder, of giving evidence so false as to be laughable if it had not been a fatal accident inquiry.

The accident happened in August, 1979, at the British National Oil Corporation's Thistle A platform, off Shetland. Sheriff Risk said continuing factors to the deaths of the two divers, Mr Richard Walker, aged 32, from California, and Mr Victor Guile, aged 28, of Massachusetts, had been the separation of the diving bell from the hoist, failure of the hot water supply and the rescuers' inability to recover the bell until 17 hours later. The two men might still have been alive if the rescue had not taken so long.

The inquiry into the accident was held earlier this year in Aberdeen and lasted 10 days.

The judgment referred to friction between the men, which was described as an unfortunate distraction in recovering the diving bell. The two men died of hypothermia, trapped inside the

stranded bell, which had become separated from the support ship, Wildrake.

At a trial in Aberdeen last December Infabco was cleared of four charges of breaking diving regulations. After the Crown had failed to prove they were the employers of the two men, yesterday Sheriff Risk found that Infabco had operational control of the divers at the time and were the contractors.

He stated that he did not suspect any witness at the fatal accident inquiry of deliberately trying to mislead the court, with the one exception of Mr Masterson.

Describing the arrangements involving Infabco, Offshore Coordinators Ltd and various divers, Mr Masterson had given evidence that "so obviously false that if a fatal accident inquiry were not a serious process it would have been laughable", the Sheriff said.

Mr Masterson was criticised for ordering the crane man on the Wildrake to "slew" the crane when the wire became snagged during the first attempt to lift the bell.

Sheriff Risk commented: "It seems to me that in instructing the crane to be slewed and the lift to resume without first investigating the cause of the obstruction, Mr Masterson committed a grave error."

Mr Masterson had said that such a check had been carried out by the Stena Welder, a

ship, which supported the rescue, but Sheriff Risk did not believe him. The lift continued and when the sling reached the surface there was no bell at the end of the wire.

Divers from the Stena Welder worked all afternoon but did not find the bell until about 5 pm, by which time, the judgment said the men inside were probably beyond saving.

The judgment pointed out that a guide wire and chain weight system, which would have provided an alternative means of recovering the bell and an important safety factor, was not used. Sheriff Risk found that the decision to carry on diving without it rested with the contractors and was a serious error.

"It cannot be said with certainty that this contributed to the deaths, but it does suggest that the diving contractors were more concerned with speed than with safety in that they were prepared to run a known risk for which there was a known remedy rather than wait until the remedy (the under-frame) was available."

Infabco said in Aberdeen yesterday that the company regretted the sheriff's opinion that certain of the evidence suggested that the company was more concerned with speed than safety. Infabco had always followed a policy which placed the safety of its divers at paramount importance. That policy remained.

Legality doubts threaten GLC's 10,000 jobs plan

By David Walker

The London Labour Party's manifesto promise to create up to 10,000 new jobs each year in the capital by means of a municipal enterprise board is in jeopardy.

Detailed plans revealed yesterday show the scheme to be hedged about with restrictions on size and scope, and overshadowed by doubts about its legality. It is possible the Greater London Council will appoint a £25,000-a-year chief executive for its board and find that instead of £100m a year he has little or nothing to spend.

The industry and employment committee will consider next month the formation of a Greater London enterprise board not knowing whether the council is legally empowered to take on this new economic function.

Conservative members of the GLC are taking counsel's advice, but even if the scheme

is legal the board's financing will be difficult.

By law the GLC has to promote a parliamentary Bill for its capital enterprise, which the Government must approve. Conservatives plan to ask Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to permit only £4m rather than the £44m sought by Labour.

Labour's original plan was for a regional version of the National Enterprise Board, financed by the GLC, buying and developing land for industrial use, subsidizing companies and promoting cooperatives.

The present plan presents the enterprise board as a private company, partly dependent on finance raised in the market.

Mr Michael Mann, QC, told the council it had no "expressed power to form or invest in a company".

QC on how lovers fell out

From Our Correspondent, Oxford

Pamela Collinson was anxious to install herself in her lover's home after the death of his wife, counsel for the prosecution said at Teesside Crown Court yesterday.

Miss Collinson, aged 34, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Paul Vickers, aged 47, a surgeon and her former lover, of Gosforth, Newcastle, have denied murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers. The court has heard that Mrs Vickers died after being given the anti-cancer drug CCNU.

In his final speech Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the Crown, referred to the "disillusionment and falling out" of the two lovers.

He pointed to the draft letter written by Miss Collinson and addressed to Mr Vickers which he said was not sent but found in her home. It referred to her behaving "like a bull in a china shop" and being "too eager to effect sweeping changes".

Mr Ognall told the jury: "Looking at the letter about being 'a bull in a china shop', you may think that once Mrs Vickers had died she (Miss Collinson) was desperately anxious to install herself in that home as quickly as possible."

Mr Ognall said the jury could confidently reject the blackmail and clinical trials assertions. "If you do, I invite you to consider what I describe as the inherent commonsense of the situation," he added.

Mr Vickers was not being blackmailed, we submit, then he is a murderer. If he is, why does he recruit Pamela Collinson to the scheme?

The trial continues on Monday.

Baby 'needed padding'

From Our Correspondent, Norwich

Mrs Christina Caesar, the Cambridge mother accused of killing her 19-month-old son, told a social worker shortly before the infant died from hypothermia that "she" of putting him in a padded suit and crash helmet, she could not stop him bruising himself, it was stated at Norwich Crown Court yesterday.

Richard Davis, a senior social worker, told a jury that he thought Mrs Caesar and her lover, Andrew Clark, were coping well with the boy, Jason, when he visited the family six weeks before the child's death.

Mrs Caesar, aged 25, and

Mr Clark, aged 24, of Darwin Drive, Cambridge, have both pleaded not guilty to manslaughter and wilful neglect.

Mr Clark was said to have told the police: "I loved that boy and treated him like my own son. He was a clumsy child and at times he has been covered with bruises."

The court has been told that the boy was left in a freezing bedroom for 16 hours on Guy Fawkes night last year, the day after a fourth case conference, when social and health workers decided not to remove him from his mother's custody. The hearing continues on Monday.

PARLIAMENT November 13 1981

Putting jobless into business

SMALL FIRMS

The Manpower Services Commission is to pay an enterprise allowance for a year to unemployed people who want to set up a business.

The scheme was launched on an experimental basis in three areas: Coventry, the Midway Towns and North-east Lancashire. Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, announced in the Commons.

Speaking in a debate on Government measures to help small businesses Mr MacGregor said that the scheme was aimed at those who were deterred from setting up in business by the prospect of losing unemployment benefit.

He also said that since 1975 some 70 measures of direct financial benefit to help small businesses had been introduced, designed to change the environment in which the firms operated, to remove barriers to their progress and to give positive incentives. They were not just aimed at start-ups.

His department released that many unemployed people might want to set up their own business but found it difficult to do so because all their resources would be taken up by the venture leaving them little to live on in the early stages.

There was also the problem that by starting up a business such people would lose their entitlement to benefits. The difficulties were proving real and psychological problems to those contemplating the step.

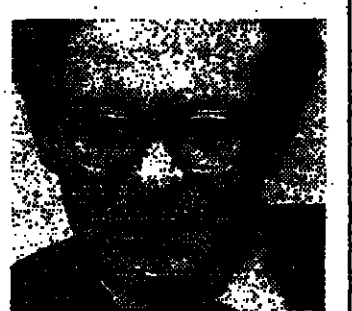
There had been lengthy examination into the many practical difficulties that arose and it was unlikely there would be any changes in Social Security regulations.

The Manpower Services Commission had agreed to set up a pilot scheme to give enterprise allowances for up to one year for unemployed people who want to set up in business. This would be operated in conjunction with the small firms service.

There would be a pilot scheme experiment in Coventry, the Midway Towns and an area of North East Lancashire to evaluate the need for the scheme and to gain experience and guidance so that it could, if necessary, be rolled out more widely.

Details of the scheme would be announced shortly and expected that it would start in the New Year. There would be a detailed announcement shortly by the Secretary of State for Employment.

Ten new banks and institutions had been introduced into the loan guarantee scheme although they had not yet entered into agreement with the Government. This would widen the mix and increase competition between banks and institutions which could only be to the benefit of applicants.



MacGregor: Experiment in three areas

Mr John MacGregor, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Norwich, South, Lab) said the Government's monetarist fetish was bankrupting small firms daily. It was little short of fraudulent to try to talk up a small business boom. Giving minor concessions to these businesses in the present climate was like attending to the woodwork when the house was on fire.

More direct state aid for small businesses was needed. So was more encouragement and direct assistance for the cooperative movement. Though hopeful changes were beginning in the banking system, British banks were still not sufficiently attuned to the needs of smaller new businesses.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C) said more thought should be given, however, to small, medium-sized experienced all the problems of transition. They could not go the market like a public company, for instance.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Birmingham, East, Lib) said that whatever technical schemes might be introduced in the department, unless there was a change of Treasury policy, they would not see the loan guarantee scheme pick up and play a useful part in promoting small business.

There was a case for further reducing corporation tax on the first £25,000 of profits, and certainly for raising the VAT threshold, and reducing national insurance surcharges, particularly for small businesses.

Mr John Bowne (Winchester, C) said that much more emphasis should be put on training young people in all schools in elementary accounting which was the essence of business.

Mr George Mackenzie (Rutherford, Lab) said he had been troubled by the number of advertisements in the newspapers in recent times trying to encourage people to start up small businesses. Some firms now employed people on a self-employed basis as agents. It was a way of counting a great deal of redundancy money out of poor individuals.

Mr MacGregor said there were difficulties in this area. That was why he was proceeding with pilot schemes on a limited scale so that monitoring could be properly carried out.

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West, Surrey, C) said that if firms were to grow they must leave more money to those firms by reducing the corporate tax rate. The Government should consider strengthening and enhancing the department's small business division.

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C) said many small firms were still having difficulty in raising finance because of unwillingness on the part of local bank branch managers to cooperate.

Mr MacGregor said the statistics of small businesses were faulty. It was clear that company registrations were unsatisfactory. It had been decided, from work done in his department, that the VAT returns offered the only practical, and hopefully in due course, reliable, alternative.

According to their information in 1980 births and deaths of businesses were broadly in balance.



The sign says it all: Craig Clow, of the Peter Stuyvesant Acrobatic Ski Team, practising his act at the International Ski Show, which opens at Earls Court, London, today.

Bells of St Mary's ring on

From Our Correspondent, Oxford

Mr Colin Thomson, landlord of the Red Lion public house in Twyford, Buckinghamshire, yesterday failed to obtain an injunction silencing the clock of St Mary's Church in the village between 11 pm and 8 am. The clock bell strikes every quarter of an hour.

Mr Thomson's claim for damages up to £1000 against the parish council, the rector and the church wardens was also dismissed. Costs of £100 were awarded against him.

The case was heard in a special county court sitting in the village hall. Judge Fearn said he had been to the

church to listen to the bell. "I found the bells were both mellow and attractive," he said.

He said Mr Thomson had suffered for a long time from nervous disorders that caused him insomnia, regardless of the bells.

The Rev Andrew De Pury, Rector of Swan, within whose parish St Mary's falls, said: "The case has brought many costs to the village, financial costs and the costs in terms of damage to relationships within the community. The future must lie in trying to heal the divisions this case has caused."

Council answers coroner

By Tony Samstag

Criticisms by Dr Harold Price, the coroner who conducted the inquest last month into the death of Mr Winston Rose, of the role of social workers in that case have been answered by the social services committee of the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

Mr Rose, who was mentally ill, died on his way to hospital on July 13 after a struggle involving 12 policemen in his garden at Elm Road, Leytonstone. He was aged 27.

The coroner's jury returned a majority verdict of unlawful killing and Dr Price, in his summing up, recommended that the "woefully inadequate" training of social workers involved should be improved.

In a report to the social services committee, presented on Thursday night, Mr Harold Hurley, director of social services, was in turn critical of those recommendations. The committee accepted his report unanimously.

Mr Hurley described the coroner's comments on training as "rather surprising". Almost all social workers held a recognized social work qualification, which was often acquired after five years of courses.

Sponsored coronation foreseen by Benn

By Kenneth Gosling

A vision of a future television service in which even a coronation might have a commercial sponsor was outlined last night by Mr Wedgwood Benn when he returned on the BBC 2 Newsweek programme, to his allegation that capitalism obscures the media, especially television, and that ordinary people rarely get a chance to express themselves.

Taking part in a programme called "Does television tell the truth?" Mr Benn said access might become easier with new technology.

"But then you could have 25 channels all controlled by commercial interests. After all, we accept now that sports are financed by advertising; maybe political discussions will be, and maybe the next coronation will be financed by Benson and Hedges."

"So, as the crown drops on Charles III's head, low-tar cigarettes come up behind the screen in Westminster Abbey."

In a particularly bitter criticism of the television coverage of the BL dispute, Mr Benn said any simple statistical presentation would show that, far from being greedy, the BL workers were being told on pain of dismissal that their wages were to be cut.

In politics, Mr Benn said, the BBC saw the situation from what it called the centre. "That is, it tries to play the part of God."

Mr Richard Francis, BBC director of news and current affairs, said that it was true that there was a bias in any national institution such as the BBC towards consensus and tolerance.

He had doubts about the possibility of achieving the aim of perfect balance.

New statistics disclosed by last night's programme indicated that over a 20-year period people felt that coverage of news and current affairs was becoming more biased.

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France debates 17.8% defence budget increase

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 13

In a whirlwind of change sweeping the country since the Socialist Government took over six months ago, defence stands out as a rock of continuity — almost too much so for some of its supporters. They hoped not for a cut in defence spending or a run-down in the independent French deterrent (that battle was given up in 1977 when the party officially came out in favour of it), but at least for the promised reorganization of national service.

The National Assembly today began debating the 1982 defence budget estimates. The estimates provide for spending 122,855m francs (£11,640m), an increase of 17.83 per cent on this year, and 18.27 per cent is earmarked for spending on nuclear forces.

The defence budget increase represents a rise to 3.89 per cent of defence's share of gross domestic product. This year's inflation has been 13.86 per cent. The projected share for 1983 is 3.94 per cent.

Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, said it was "a budget to catch up lost ground. Another year's war would be necessary to achieve the targets originally set in the 1977-82 programme law. But despite the 1982 estimates showing a substantial paper increase on this year, they were insufficient, he said, with inflation running at 14 per cent, to make up a substantial backlog in the delivery of modern weapons and equipment.

The 1977-82 programme law was based on an inflation rate of 7 per cent. But now, running at twice that level there are, in particular, fewer tanks and fewer helicopters for the army this year than originally planned.

In the estimates none of the basic policy options of preceding right-wing governments

have been challenged. The priority given to the deterrent and to the navy and conventional forces, and to investment in arms and equipment over running expenditure on personnel and training, has not been changed.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, gave strong confirmation to the nuclear option by secretly spending 36 hours on board the submarine Le Tonnerre, including 24 hours under water. The vessel is one of France's five operational nuclear submarines.

His cruise had no political significance, he said today, except to emphasize "the determination of the Government to ensure the security of Frenchmen and the independence of France".

The opposition will divide on the issue of defence spending. The Gaullist UDR will vote for the estimates, even though it regards them as inadequate, because they do not respect the targets laid down in the 1977-82 military programme law.

But it wants to teach the left a lesson, and will not vote for the Socialist and Communist since the beginning of the Fifth Republic, and "refuse the French forces the means of defending the country if need be".

The Gaullists, however, with a few individual exceptions, will vote against.

The opposition claims that the shortfall in orders for arms and equipment next year will average 25 per cent, and two Caillist former defence ministers have argued that backlogs are not caught up by accumulating new ones.

However, the Government is caught between an unfavourable economic climate, which pressures for a bigger increase in defence estimates, and the need to carry on existing defence programmes, especially the modernization of nuclear armaments.



Some of a group of 130 children who have been living in a San Salvador suburban church since fleeing from their village of San Miguelito before guerrilla attacks. With 70 adults they took refuge in the church in August last year.

Sattar poised to win Bangladesh election

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, Nov 13

Mr Abdus Sattar, who was pushed into the political arena within hours of the murder of President Zia-ur-Rahman, is widely expected to be the next President of Bangladesh. Any other outcome of Sunday's election would be astounding.

Mr Sattar, a portly man of 75, was shocked and ill when he was sworn in as acting President in May. His health and his years were a cause of concern, but he was the only candidate acceptable to the disparate groups in Zia's Bangladesh National Party.

Considering the hard work he has put in on the long campaign trail, he looks reasonably well. He is a little tired and sometimes unsteady on his feet. Power seems to be good medicine in his case.

Assuming he is voted in, he is expected to make Cabinet and party changes and he will have to resolve the vital matter of the vice-presidency. Under the constitution he appoints the vice-president, the man who takes over in the event of the President's death.

The process may be changed to allow the BNP, or even the National Assembly, to vote for a vice-president. Meanwhile there is much speculation about possible candidates.

Mr Sattar is also expected to assess another crucial matter, the role of the army in Bangladeshi politics. Some leading officers believe army involvement in the government structure offers a way of stabilising the country and curbing the ambitions of military men.

Mr Sattar is thought to believe that the army has its own job to do and should not be involved in government. There may be adjustments on the way.

Dacca is in a state of some excitement tonight. Buses loaded with party supporters are travelling the streets which are heavily festooned with banners, placards and balloons and paper models of party emblems.

The Awami League's boat symbol predominates. Many boats, adorned with pictures of founder of the league and Bangladesh, Shaikh Mujib, are being towed through the streets, forming great arches.

Bangladesh has 30 million voters among its 90 million, mostly poor and mostly rural, people.

Professors absolve Moonies

From Our Correspondent Seoul, Nov 13

British professors attending a science conference here organized by the Unification Church (the Moonies), said today they were satisfied that young British Moonies converts were not being brainwashed, or otherwise persuaded to desert their families and abandon their studies.

Professors Anthony Flew of Reading University and Professor Kenneth Mellanby, director emeritus of Monks Wood experimental station, said they had discussed the matter with Unification Church officials.

After a meeting with Dr Mose Durst, president of the United States Unification Church, Professor Mellanby said: "I am satisfied that the church members involved have been given the opportunity and have even been encouraged to go home."

Professor Flew said: "I think what the Unification Church can reasonably be expected to do, is to advise these people to continue their studies, and preferably to return to their families. They say this is what they are doing."

Some British academics planning to attend the tenth International Conference for the Unity of the Sciences, being held in Seoul, with costs of about \$2m (£1.1m) paid by the church, were named in a Commons Early Day Motion last week.

The naming was part of a campaign organized by Mr Casey McCann, a master at Sevenoaks School. In a telephone call to Seoul, Mr McCann said he was very concerned at the high number of young Britons who had gone to the United States this year to join the church.

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Exiles in Kenya fear expulsion to Uganda

By Our Foreign Staff

Ugandan political exiles living in Kenya have become increasingly apprehensive about their personal safety following reports from Uganda sources in Nairobi and London that some were ordered to leave the country.

The reports claim that the Ugandan Government asked the Kenyan Government to expel large numbers of Ugandan exiles, believed to be associated with opposition to President Obote.

At least seven prominent Ugandans, including some professional people working in Nairobi, are said to have been ordered to leave the country. No such applications have been brought before the Kenyan courts.

Ugandan exiles still recall with horror stories of Ugandan fugitives disappearing without trace from Kenyan territory during Idi Amin's rule, some of them murdered, and feel there is an increasing danger of kidnapping or extradition under false charges.

The Uganda Government request was one factor in the recent deportation from Kenya of Mr Godfrey Binaisa, the London-trained lawyer who was President of Uganda between 1979 and 1980, according to informed sources in Nairobi.

Mr Binaisa was taken from his home in Nairobi, where he had arrived a few weeks earlier with the intention of practising as a lawyer, and was deported aboard a London-bound aircraft.

One Ugandan living in Kenya said: "We know the Kenya Government is under pressure from President Obote on this matter. But Kenya has so far accepted that Ugandans can live here so long as they do not cause embarrassment to the Kenya Government and do not involve themselves in subversive activity against Uganda or any other country."

Kenya is anxious to maintain good relations with Uganda, which is an import-

ant trading partner. Most of Uganda's exports and imports pass through Kenya, and Kenya has assured Uganda that it will provide as possible facilities for this trade. At the same time it is anxious to act with humanity towards the thousands of Ugandans now living in Kenya.

If formal extradition proceedings are made from Uganda, however, Kenya is bound to accept them under a long-standing agreement between the two countries provided they are backed by evidence of criminal charges in Uganda. No such applications have been brought before the Kenyan courts.

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Kenya is anxious to maintain good relations with Uganda, which is an import-

Ministers oppose legalizing cannabis

From Frances Gibb Strasbourg, Nov 13

Total opposition to any attempt to legalize cannabis was pledged today by ministers from 12 Council of Europe countries at the end of a two-day conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

It was agreed after a lengthy debate in closed session that the drug should only be sanctioned for therapeutic or research purposes. But it was also agreed that penalties for the handling or possession of cannabis should be reviewed, in the light of a shift by some countries, such as France, away from custodial sentences.

Addressing a press conference after the debate, M. Francois Colcombet, adviser on drugs to the French Government, said there were conflicting views on the harmfulness of cannabis. Some countries, notably Sweden, had argued strongly that its use led to hard drugs but all experts supported that view.

"The toxicity of heroin does not call for further examination; it goes without saying and everyone agrees on it. The new view is that we have decided to take stock of the practice and use of cannabis," he said.

The review of methods for repressing the use of cannabis was agreed by the 12 countries as part of the preparatory work for the 1982-83 convention to combat the growing abuse of drugs in Europe. Ministers expressed concern about the abuse of heroin and cocaine in particular and said the number of hard-core addicts was on the increase in most European countries.

In a joint declaration they said: "Drug abuse poses a great problem in Europe. The abuse of amphetamines and solvents creates specific problems which are particularly serious in certain countries."

Drug abuse was spreading to new sectors of the population. Solvents put thousands of progressively younger children at risk and there has been considerable rise in the proportion of women addicts, from one in five to one in three in the last 10 years.

The conference, held for members of the Pompidou Group, formed 12 years ago to combat drug abuse in Europe, agreed to step up international cooperation to control drug trafficking.

There was disagreement on the priority that should be given to psychotropic drugs and to the need for a joint European action was agreed.

India set for £1,600m Mirage deal

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 13

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said on French radio today that she would not be signing any commercial contract with France during her stay here.

Her statement put an end to persistent reports that her two-day official visit, which ended this evening, would seal the deal on the purchase by the Indian Government of 150 Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, worth about £1,600m.

The affair would be concluded by high officials on both sides, she said. She emphasized that India was a huge country, but still had a 10-year backlog in the modernization of its army.

This is implicit confirmation of the fact that the Indian Government is anxious to conclude the deal with France in order to bring its air force up to the same level of strength and sophistication as Pakistan's after the under-

taking by the United States of 40 F16 fighters to Islamabad. Mrs Gandhi had talks today with both M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, and M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister.

First thing this morning, she unveiled a plaque at the Muralatte Hall, in the Latin Quarter, in memory of her father, Pandit Nehru.

PROTEST TO BREZHNEV

Bonn, Nov 13. — Some 50 left-wing West German deput-

ies have criticized Moscow's policies in advance of a visit here by President Brezhnev.

The parliamentarians, from the ruling Social Democratic Party, wrote to Mr Brezhnev expressing concern at the Soviet arms build-up and intervention in Afghanistan.

Parliamentary deputies wanted to show a West European peace movement was "a double-edged sword".

Divisional Court

Law Report November 14 1981

Court of Appeal

Justices may reimpose reporting ban

Regina v Horsham Justices, Ex parte Farquharson and the National Union of Journalists

Regina v Horsham Justices, Ex parte West Sussex County Times

Before Mr Justice Forbes and Mr Justice Gidwell

[Judgment delivered November 13]

Where examining justices had made an order under section 3(2) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967

lifting reporting restrictions in a criminal trial

power and jurisdiction to reimpose those restrictions under section 4(2) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981

was necessary to prevent the possibility of prejudice to the administration of justice

Mr Andrew Nicol for the journalists and the NUJ; Mr Desmond Browne for the newspaper; Mr Justice Forbes and Mr Justice Gidwell

the first and second respondents; Mr Brian Leary QC, and Mr Slingard KC for the third respondent; Mr Simon D. Brown for the prosecution.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that the case concerned criminal proceedings, before justices in which four men were accused of illegally exporting firearms and ammunition.

Counsel for two of the defendants had applied for reporting restrictions to be lifted and several reports had appeared in the West Sussex County Times.

But on November 16, counsel for the Crown applied for an order under section 4(2) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

The justices therefore placed reporting restrictions on the hearing until the commencement of any subsequent proceedings.

The first point to be considered was the question of the locus standi of the applicants. It was clear from decided case law that both the journalist and newspaper did have locus.

However, his Lordship doubted very much whether the National Union of Journalists had any legal right to appear in the action.

Counsel for the applicants had put forward three main arguments.

The first argument had been that the justices did not have the power to make an order under section 4(2) of the 1981 Act banning reporting of proceedings having already made an order under section 3(2) of the 1967 Act.

Under the latter statute, if any one of the defendants applied for the lifting of restrictions the justices were bound to accede to the request regardless of the wishes of the other defendants.

Under the Criminal Justice Amendment Act 1981 that had been changed in that if one defendant objected to the lifting of reporting restrictions, the court was under a duty to inquire whether it would be just to do so.

That Act came into force on October 2.

Before that on August 26 the Contempt of Court Act 1981 came into force. Mr Nicol, for the journalist had argued that as the 1967 Act dealt specifically with section 4(2) of the Contempt Act was in the widest of terms, section 4(2) applied only to trials and not to criminal proceedings.

That argument was based on a misapprehension of the effect of section 3 of the 1967 Act and on the general law of contempt.

While one had to have sympathy with the justices who were faced with the interpretation of a new statute, it was thought might be prejudicial to a general sense of fairness rather than any fear of the law of contempt.

The 1967 Act had changed that and placed a blanket ban on all reporting of criminal proceedings subject to certain exceptions.

However, where restrictions were lifted under section 3(2), that did not remove any liability under the general law of contempt.

The Contempt of Court Act 1981 was in a very different category. That shifted the question of what was in the public interest to the sense of fairness to the court which might decide to ban reporting of any part of the trial, having accepted that it was necessary to cover anything outside the limits of the ban.

In other than criminal proceedings, he could report anything, even if possibly prejudicial to a future trial, provided that it was not in contempt of court.

In criminal proceedings he could not report anything unless the reporting restrictions were lifted.

It therefore followed that the power of a court to make an order under section 4(2) of the Contempt Act should be applied in non-criminal proceedings. Parliament could not have intended that.

Mr Desmond Browne, for the newspaper, had put forward a somewhat different argument. He placed reliance on the fact that the power under section 4(2) of the Contempt Act only referred to their own proceedings. Otherwise it might lead to the absurd situation where the justices could ban the reporting of proceedings in the crown court.

It might also follow that the only possible prejudice to proceedings they could take into account was in relation to their own court and not in relation to possible prejudice at the crown court.

The answer to that argument was in the Act itself where criminal proceedings were defined as the process from the arrest to the crown court trial and therefore section 4(2) applied to the criminal proceedings and to the proceedings in the crown court.

With regard to the potential absurdity of justices banning reporting in the crown court, such an act would exceed the bounds of reasonableness and could be challenged on that ground.

If his Lordship was wrong on that point, the argument still failed because of the reference to proceedings in the crown court.

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Exxon finds favour in US by pulling out of Libya

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 13

The decision by Exxon Corporation to withdraw from all its oil and gas operations in Libya clearly has the unspoken approval of the Reagan Administration, whether or not it was officially inspired.

The Administration has named President Gaddafi of Libya as one of the principal sources of terrorism and subversion in the Middle East, Africa and elsewhere. Yesterday Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, went so far as to suggest that Libya may have been responsible for the assassination attempt against a high-ranking American diplomat in Paris.

The United States and Libya have been at loggerheads since the American embassy in Tripoli was sacked by demonstrators two years ago. Earlier this year the United States closed the Libyan Embassy in Washington and ordered all Libyan diplomats to leave. American jets shot down two Libyan fighter aircraft in an incident off the Gulf of Sirte in August.

The administration has been concerned that despite all these expressions of official displeasure, United States oil companies have continued to provide Libya with the bulk of its revenues. There are 34 American oil companies operating in Libya, which exports 275,000 barrels of crude a day to the United States. Exxon is America's biggest oil company.

According to oil industry sources the Administration has not put direct pressure on United States companies to withdraw, but resolutions have been introduced in the Senate calling for a boycott of Libyan crude.

Senator Gary Hart, who has led attempts to boycott Libyan oil imports, today praised Exxon's action saying that it was "exactly how America should deal with the terrorist state of Colonel Gaddafi".

Exxon has so far remained silent about why it is pulling out. A brief statement released by the corporation last night simply stated that it was the decision of the company and the Libyan Government that the withdrawal be accomplished in an amicable and orderly manner.

There are economic as well as political reasons for Exxon's decision. Because of the high prices Libya charges for its crude the country's output has dropped during the past six months from two million barrels a day to less than 700,000 barrels a day.

Exxon's imports into the United States from Libya last month amounted to a mere 1,800 barrels a day.

Exxon's operations include a 49 per cent stake in an oil field which produces 135,000 barrels a day and a similar interest in a liquefied natural gas complex. It also buys a small amount of crude directly from the Libyan Government.

Links continue: Mobil is expected to follow Exxon but many smaller oil companies operating in or buying oil from Libya have no plans to sever connections (Michael Prest writes).

These companies are trying to persuade the Libyans to lower their prices. They say these have been too high for most of the year, ranging up to \$41 (\$22) a barrel. Libya's price was lowered to \$37.90 at the recent Opec meeting.

Oil company sources emphasized that it was differences over crude prices rather than pressure from the States Department which prompted a reconsideration of the position in Libya. Exxon and Mobil have lifted no oil from Libya since July.

East-West clash at Madrid conference

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 13

It would be impossible to settle details of a future East-West disarmament conference at the Madrid European security review conference, Mr Leonid Ilyichev, the Soviet delegate, said here today.

His remarks, referring to the precise geographical zone to which measures of prior notification of troop manoeuvres must apply, signalled an East-West clash at the already stalled one-year-old Madrid conference.

The West has made it clear it cannot agree to Soviet proposals for a disarmament conference without the zone being defined before hand. After President Brezhnev agreed last February to extending the existing so-called conference building measures to the Urals a battle has been going on in Madrid over the exact geographical distance westwards reaching to the Atlantic.

Mr Ilyichev argued today it would be time enough at the disarmament conference itself for experts to define the zone of application covering the island territories and corresponding sea and ocean areas adjoining Europe and the air space above them.

But Mr Max Kampelman, the United States delegate, told reporters afterwards that there must be such a definition before the West could agree to a serious disarmament conference and not a propaganda exercise.

Of the confidence building measures observed, "We do not want to go outside of Europe. Even to have satisfactory and verifiable measures in Europe will require months, even years, of conference work."

The Russians have consistently played aside and seek with Western delegates when asked to define what zone they are seeking. But, according to experts, what the Russians are probably striving for is to include the Azores, which belong to Portugal, in an expanded area of prior notification.

These representatives of important refuelling base for the Americans for something like the rapid deployment force, but to include them would go outside the European theatre of operations covered by the original confidence building measures under the 1975 Helsinki Act.

Ceasefire in danger after killing

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 13

The future of the 15-week-old ceasefire across Israel's northern border was put in doubt today after the killing of three members of the Israeli-backed Christian militia forces in southern Lebanon by a land mine which the Israelis claim was planted by Palestinian terrorists.

Israel's state controlled radio tonight reported the militia commander, Major Saad Haddad, as declaring that as a result of the ambush he no longer regarded the ceasefire, first implemented on July 24, as being in effect. He was speaking after the funeral of one of the militiamen.

According to the radio report, the mine was planted by a Palestinian suicide squad which crossed the Litani river close to an observer post manned by Dutch troops serving with Unifil, the United Nations interim force in Lebanon.

Today's attack was the first time that deaths have resulted from a breach of the ceasefire, negotiated by Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East. It came only four days after Mr Ariel Sharon, the new Israeli Defence Minister, said he might have to abandon diplomacy and take military action to stop alleged "massive" Palestinian breaches of the truce.

Addressing foreign correspondents in Tel Aviv, Mr Sharon claimed on Monday that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) had breached the ceasefire 21 times with attacks into the border enclave controlled by Major Haddad which had injured four civilians.

He also alleged that the PLO had transferred large quantities of heavy weaponry into the area since July 24 in direct contravention of the ceasefire agreement which had specifically referred to the territory controlled by Major Haddad.

"Israel will not be able to wait for an unlimited period", the minister said in reference to the alleged ceasefire violations. "If all these (political) efforts do not succeed, and do not see things doing right now—Israel will have to decide to act."

A week ago Major Haddad announced his surprise resignation, a decision which was rescinded 18 hours later. Israel broadcast over the Voice of Hope Gospel Radio station in southern Lebanon. There have been repeated reports that one reason for his action was frustration at his inability to react militarily to Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire.

Spain's split ruling party puts off unity moves

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Nov 13

The Centre Democratic Union (UCD), Spain's splintered ruling party, put off an attempt to settle the party's grave internal dispute for eight days after the resignation here today of Señor Agustín Rodríguez Sahagún, the party president.

At a brief meeting of the party's executive committee in Madrid tonight, it was decided to accept Señor Rodríguez Sahagún's resignation, and, in accordance with the party statutes, to designate Señor Rafael Calvo Ortega, the secretary-general, as acting president for the time being.

The executive committee, which reviewed a document on party unity presented by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, approved a motion calling on the party's political council—the top decision-making body—to convene on November 21 and to accept the committee's recommendation for the naming of the Prime Minister as new party president.

Once he is formally named, the new president will have the authority to propose the name of a new secretary-general. Señor Calvo Ortega's intention of resigning was announced at today's meeting.

Until the new leadership of the UCD is installed, no changes can be expected in the direction of the party's political group in which sharp divisions between the right and left wings have led to a succession of resignations in recent days.

The postponement of a resolution of the schism in the party, which had been expected this weekend, also delays an expected Cabinet reshuffle.

IN BRIEF

Hospital check on Mrs Kirkpatrick

New York—Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the United States representative to the United Nations, was reported in stable condition in hospital here after she complained of chest pains during a flight from Washington.

She did not suffer a heart attack, according to a spokesman for the United Nations who said that Mrs Kirkpatrick, who is 54, suffered mild discomfort on the aircraft and "has to be sure, aides insisted she go to the hospital for a check."

Power station blasted

Johnannesburg—Five Russian-made limpet mines were used by black insurgents to blow up an electricity sub-station at the Orslyn industrial estate near Pretoria. Lights and power came on a few hours later and officials said nobody had been hurt.

UN censures Israel

New York—With only Israel and the United States voting against the United Nations General Assembly condemned Israel for its air attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad on June 7. It called on all states to stop providing Israel with arms.

Nigerian in command

Lagos—A proposed African peace-keeping force for Chad will have a Nigerian commander, officials said, as a seven-nation ministerial conference here discussed how to set up the force.

The train arriving

Helsinki—John Massis, a Belgian, has set a new world record here by towing a 136-ton train for 1.26 metres with his teeth.

Grandson of Getty sues father

From Iver Davis, Los Angeles, Nov 11

The 25-year-old penniless, blind and crippled grandson of the late oil millionaire J. Paul Getty is suing his father, who lives in Britain, for \$25,000 (£13,000) a month to help pay his medical bills.

The grandson, Mr J. Paul Getty III, son of Mr J. Paul Getty Jr, who lived in Britain since 1958, filed his suit in Los Angeles Superior Court. In 1973 the grandson was kidnapped in Italy and was freed after his grandfather paid nearly \$3m in ransom after the abductors posted his severed ear to his mother.

The suit was filed by the grandson and his mother, because of a stroke the Millionaire's grandson is "an incapacitated adult child who is blind, paralyzed and unable to speak articulately," according to the suit. "He is completely incapacitated."

Documents in the case estimate his father's personal income at more than \$20m a year but claimed he had "failed and refused" to pay for his son's care. They said he had not visited his son or communicated with him in any way since the young man had a stroke in April following an evening of alcohol and drug use.

Mr Getty is fighting the subpoena to appear in court.

According to the suit, the grandson is without employment, income or assets to support himself and is wholly dependent on his family for support. His mother, who was Mr Getty's first wife, and was said to have only limited personal resources, "is financially unable to pay the costs of support and had to incur substantial indebtedness to meet such costs."

Korchnoi loses his way and shows his years

By Harry Golombek

The adjourned fifteenth game in the world chess championship match between Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov was agreed a draw yesterday without further play. It is said that Korchnoi proposed the draw and that Karpov had a slight advantage.

This latter statement I can hardly credit since the position looks dead drawn to me, and indeed, had not the two contestants been deadly enemies, this game would have been agreed a draw at the end of the first session's play Thursday.

The game itself was, on the whole, a slight affair in which the world champion appeared to overlook an elementary combination on Korchnoi's part that gained the challenger quite a lot of pressure. However, Korchnoi himself seemed to lose his way in the late middle game round about move 24 when he wrongly permitted the exchange of Rooks.

So, Karpov still leads with five wins to Korchnoi's two. He needs only one more win to regain his world title and valiant spirit though the challenger is, it seems most unlikely that Korchnoi can make a comeback.

The great Adolf Anderssen, on losing his match against Paul Morphy in the middle of the last century, was heard to remark, "You cannot keep your chess in a bottle" and, similarly, not even the dynamic spirit of Viktor Korchnoi can expect to withstand the ravages of time and overcome the handicap of being 20 years older than his adversary.

31 R-O5 Q-B2
32 P-P Q-O1
33 R-B Q-K8
34 R-B Q-K8
35 P-Q5 P-K8
36 P-B3 P-K8
37 R-C1 P-K8
38 R-K84 R-K2
39 R-A2 R-A2
40 P-K4 P-K4
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We're currently working on 389 cancer projects. Help.

We mean it. Our work needs help—it must be helped if it is to continue. That is because our work is, exclusively, cancer research.

No search is more vital, few are as complex, and with each of our many projects our scientists are bringing more and more of the needed knowledge into focus. Yet for this we receive no official grant, no government backing, we pay our own way entirely.

So we have to find the money ourselves. Money for the fundamental research into the causes and prevention of cancer that the medical profession must have before it can begin to talk of bringing cancer under check.

Our history is simple. We were established by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London, so that we could add to the world's scientific knowledge of cancer.

This we have done since the turn of the century—this we do today on a vastly greater scale, and with even growing expectation of contributing to success.

The full understanding of cancer offers hope for everyone living. I am therefore sending my donation of £100 to help continue the work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
Postcode: _____
Telephone: _____
Occupation: _____
Date: _____
Signature: _____

Imperial Cancer Research Fund
Life isn't cheap.

How Polish miners responded to poison gas attack

From Richard Davy, Sosnowiec, Nov 13

At 11 am on October 27 a black Volga car, of the type normally used only by officials, drew up to the main gate of the coalmine in this southern Polish town. A crowd of miners and their families were queuing at two kiosks inside the gate. One of the windows of the car flew some glass phials measuring about 14 centimetres by 3.5 centimetres.

At least one of them, perhaps more, shattered and released gas. Two more were recovered intact by the guard on the gate as the car sped away. By the afternoon, 111 people had been taken to hospital, of whom 92 were kept in to be treated for headaches, vomiting, sore throats and fainting fits.

Meanwhile, the incoming shift which was due to start at 1.30 pm had met the outgoing shift, and by 2.30 pm the mine was on strike.

Today the strike ended provisionally after talks with General Czeslaw Piotrowski, the minister responsible for the mines, who came down to Silesia from Warsaw in response to an appeal from the miners. Last night, one of their main demands had been met by a national television broadcast of a two-hour programme in which they aired their grievances before cameras manned only by members of Solidarity.

Yesterday, I talked to the miners in the crowded offices of the strike committee inside the administrative building. The Pope was quoted as saying, "The Pope was being lashed out at as miners hurried to and fro, arranging the taping of the television show, still uncertain whether it would go out to the whole nation since the authorities had been trying to insist on local showing only."

because of an incident in which they had locked up the director and removed the red star from in front of the Polish eagle on the outside of the building. Also, the next day, there was due to be a national warning strike.

"Probably, they wanted to provoke us, and get us out on to the streets so they could shoot us," the miners told me.

What actually happened, as far as it is possible to discover, is that a junior official arrived at about 1.30 on the 27th in response to a telephone call, and then tried to report to the local police and prosecutor. He could not reach the right people, so he left messages which were allegedly ignored. Uniformed police were not on the scene until the late afternoon.

Plain-clothes men remove phials

Before that, however, four men in plain clothes had removed the intact phials from the guard. This created immediate mistrust because the miners suspected a cover-up.

The miners told me of the troubles they had getting enough to eat. One vigorous young man said he used to have a square meal after work, but now all he wanted was to sleep because he was so tired. The ration of meat is 150 grams a day—"enough for a child, perhaps," said one contemptuously.

Although Saturday work is now voluntary, about half the miners report for work at two and a half times normal rates of pay, so as to earn enough to buy on the free market where prices are often more than triple the official level.

The miners also help themselves by borrowing coal for potatoes with the farmers. Nevertheless, they said, their children often cry for lack of fruit and milk, and do not understand why sweets are rationed.

I asked them what Solidarity had achieved for them over the past year. They could not name any concrete improvements but insisted that they were very happy to "have someone who supports the interests of the workers and tells the truth about the situation." They were very strong supporters of Mr Lech Walesa in spite of the criticisms of him by some of his colleagues in Solidarity.

They did not have a lot of confidence in the Government's new idea of a body representing national consensus, but they thought it was probably the only hope. "The only other thing we can do," they joked wearily, "is to declare war on America. Then, we'll lose, and they'll help us."

Romania and Baltic states hit by labour troubles

By Roger Boyes

Romania has been hit by a spate of labour troubles and a dissident group in the Soviet Baltic republics has called for a token work stoppage, according to reports reaching the West via exile sources.

These fresh symptoms of unrest in Eastern Europe have not been officially confirmed but a wide range of exile organizations have vouched for the validity of the reports. Romanian sources in Munich said yesterday that the main cause of the incidents in Romania was discontent over recent measures to prevent food stockpiling and dissatisfaction about local bureaucracy.

According to these reports, a police station in the mining town of Motru was set on fire and strikes had been called in the Danube port of Giurgiu, where the mayor was recently killed under mysterious circumstances. There have also been incidents in the Jiu valley mining region, where strikes occurred in August, 1977.

In Estonia, according to the Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter*, a group—apparently nationalist dissidents—called for a brief work stoppage on December 1. Visitors from Tallin, the Estonian capital, report that leaflets have been circulated and that similar stoppages were planned in Lithuania and Latvia as well.

It is not clear who is behind the strike call, but nationalist opposition groups, while confirming the call, did not claim to have organized it. The suggestion seems to have come from normally apolitical working people. It is also unclear how the leaflets were printed and distributed.

Mr Sergei Soldatov, an exile from Estonia, showed a copy of one of the leaflets on Swedish television last night. It was printed by the "National Democratic Front of the Soviet Republics" and demanded more democracy, better food supplies and an end to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Although there have been sporadic outbreaks of trouble in Estonia, there has been little suggestion of an opposition grouping with the strength for example of the Polish free trade union Solidarity. Thus the strike call for December is not expected to be followed by the majority of Estonians.

The Labour scandal that slipped through the net

At an ill-attended meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party a couple of weeks ago a new set of standing orders was slipped through containing an outrageous provision which must be reversed. It was that the PLP should accept as its leader and deputy leader the people voted into those positions for the party as a whole by the electoral college as constituted by Conference. There are serious reasons affecting the whole of society, why this is unacceptable.

But, first, an internal Labour Party point. The powers of Conference are not unlimited. It cannot decide who is to lead even its own constituent bodies — it cannot decide who is to be leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, or who is to be chairman of a Constituency Labour Party. It is a fundamental principle of an organisation like the Labour movement that the various bodies that go to make it up should run their own internal affairs and elect their own officers. There are stronger, not weaker, reasons that this should apply to the PLP than to any other section: MPs are the only office-holders in the movement who have been elected to their positions by a franchise of the entire adult population of the areas they represent.

Second, if Labour wins another general election the leader of the PLP will automatically become Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is this that makes the new standing order of concern to everyone. I do not think the nation will for very long put up with its Prime Minister being chosen by the farcical and patently dishonest procedures which it saw at work on its television screens last September. People are still talking about how the executive of the IGWU asked its members which of the three candidates they preferred and then cast its 1½ million votes for the other two. This and all those other shenanigans are not forgotten. People are also reading daily in their newspapers about



Bryan Magee explains why a new standing order passed recently by the Parliamentary Labour Party is unconstitutional and should be reversed

how the supporters of the losing candidate on that occasion are at this very moment trying to force those who voted for the winner out of public life. Is all this going to accompany and follow the future choice of a Prime Minister?

These goings-on were and are scandalous, a disgrace to the movement, and would instantly become a national disgrace if adopted as the way the nation's leader was chosen.

However, powerful as these objections are, what makes the new standing order literally unacceptable is that it is incompatible with the country's constitution. This provides that after a general election the monarch should send for whichever MP commands the widest support in the House of Commons, and invite him or her to form a Government. It could happen, of course, that after a Labour victory the MP with the most support in the House would be the one already chosen by Conference as the leader of the party in

the country, but there is no way of guaranteeing that in advance. It is at least as easy to imagine Conference electing a leader whom the majority of his parliamentary colleagues could not in honest conscience follow.

Tony Benn is a self-evident example. The only people who can say who has the MP's confidence are the MPs themselves. Others can say whom they would like the MP to support, but only the MPs themselves can say whom they do support. And it is the person with their actual support that the monarch is required to call on to form a Government.

The members of the PLP themselves cannot change this — cannot change the constitution of the country any more than the Labour Party Conference can. So the new standing order is invalid. It may have gone through on a vote, but the PLP has neither the right nor the power to hand over to some other body outside Parliament the choosing of the person whom the monarch has to call on to form a government. If it could, it would be undermining the whole basis of our parliamentary system. If the offending standing order is not withdrawn or amended, as it certainly should be, it will have to be ignored after the next Labour victory as being unconstitutional.

Activists who see the truth of this quite clearly when it applies to another party can be curiously blind to it when it applies to their own. Every Labour enthusiast sees that the Conservative Party Conference cannot, by passing any number of resolutions it likes, change the constitution of Great Britain, or take away the rights of MPs. Anything that looked like an attempt on its part to do so would meet with the derision of Labour supporters. Yet they may ferociously assert the right of their Party Conference to do such things — and in all sincerity assert it in the name of democracy!

The author is Labour MP for Leyton.

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Where you can find our best writers

(Look at the facing page)

It is a source of grief as well as gratification to us, professional backs who write *The Times* for pay that the best bit in the paper, day in day out, is the bit written for free by amateurs, our readers. As a journalist writing for *The Times* one forgets at one's peril that on any subject under the sun or beyond the moon an alarming proportion of one's readers will be better-informed, wiser, and wittier than oneself.

Some years ago we engaged a famous firm of management consultants to do a survey of our organ and its procedures. They carried out a market survey among a carefully selected sample of *Times* readers to discover which parts of the paper they read. It is an office legend that one section of the paper (wild Shetland ponies will not drag which one out of me) attracted a net return, with no reader admitting ever to have looked at it. But it is true that one reader indicated on his questionnaire that he never read any of the paper. Presumably he bought it to carry under his arm as insignia, a sort of Field Marshal's baton for Top People.

Anyway, as any fool could have told them, the survey showed that the bit of the paper that most readers turn to first is Letters. We ignored their other findings too. The ingenious and eclectic Kenneth Gregory today publishes a new edition of his very successful selection of letters to *The Times*, bringing it up to date with choice letters of the quinquennium 1975-80. As usual, it was a vintage epistolary five years, dealing masterfully with toads and teabags, garden gnomes in London's lush suburbs, the National Front and chamber pots (no connexion has yet been suggested, but they will, they will).

It contained at least two classic and long-running exchanges on our tribal notice-board: the one about what to name the Rector's horse and the one about navigating the Ancient Greek uterus. The latter was so prolific and interesting that there were almost enough letters to make a fascinating book on its own. It had all the ingredients for a perfect *Times* correspondence, in-



Nicolas Bentley's cartoon on the cover of *The First Cuckoo*.

cluding the Classics, sailing, science, foreign parts, historical, one-upmanship, and a subject admitting no definitive conclusion.

But you can never tell what is going to turn into an exchange in the bottom-right-hand corner. I thought earlier this year that the expedition to cross the Alps in the footprints of Hannibal's elephants would blossom into a correspondence that would run and run, and still be running.

In his whimsical running commentary to the Letters, Kenneth Gregory detects a theme of strong hostile reaction to index-linked pensions running through the correspondence of the years 1975-80. If one may be so bold about so agreeable a subject for a moment without being owlish, his selection of mainly eccentric or dotty letters and letters by famous names does not do justice to the full beauty of the Letters Page.

What makes it unique is the magisterial and passionate consensus of world affairs of the day at the top, with below the fold some eccentricity or joke or bee in somebody's bonnet buzzed with great earnestness.

And of course you lose the urgency and the topicality in a book. And you lose the weight: only ONE extreme letter, Archons of Athens. Mr Gregory encourages one to look for long-term trends in Letters to the Ed. Numbers have crept steadily up over

the past five years, and we are getting about 55,000 a year at present.

We stopped publishing a separate tranche of letters in *Business News* last summer, and now manage to publish about 15 letters a day on the Letters page. The range of correspondence has grown. For example, it now includes far more trade union officials than a decade ago, and far more diplomats writing officially, perhaps because newly-independent countries are sensitive about their new roles in the world.

A touching number of those who feel impelled to write to the Queen or the Prime Minister send us a copy of their letters. We continue, thank goodness, to attract a blockbusting series: Rivers of Blood, the Pope and the Pill, they sound a bit like the titles of sensational paperbacks. The Suez crisis attracted 700 letters a day; but the Abolition crisis still remains the biggest.

Office legend records secretaries being unable to force their way into the Letters Room through the mounds of mailbags. The two big topics at present in which Letters to *The Times* are playing their part in the national debate are monetarism and nuclear disarmament.

In many ways Leon Pilpel and his team are the most powerful men on *The Times*. They will not change a comma in a letter without consulting the author, and yet, perhaps on a bad night, when copy is running late and the photo-composition room is like a crowd scene from the *Inferno*, a comma, but not a word. So, please keep writing to us, dear correspondents, the choice and master stars of our paper, damn you. For a flavour of the delights and dangers of the Letters Page, consider can enjoy *The First Cuckoo*, to be published in French as *Le Premier Cuckoo* this month, and confirming the ancestral suspicions of the Frogs and the Poundings. For the full meal the rest of us adults will have to carry on turning first to the Letters Page.

The First Cuckoo, Letters to The Times 1900-1980, new edition with another five years' letters is published this week by Allen & Unwin, £7.95.

Philip Howard

Those brainy Butler girls

Tomorrow afternoon at a private party in a house in North Oxford Dr David Butler will forsake his public role as psephologist extraordinary and display more domestic talents as a declaimer of parlour poetry. To the accompaniment of his son's guitar he will recite *The Owl and the Pussycat* as a one hundredth birthday present for his aunt Ruth.

Ruth Butler is the senior member of one of the most remarkable families in the land, which in the past three generations has produced 12 Fellows of Oxbridge colleges. The Butlers are one of the foremost dynasties making up what Lord Annan once called the British intellectual aristocracy.

Ruth's own immediate relations include a bevy of eminent Victorians. One of her great aunts was Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, and Josephine Butler, the women's rights campaigner, baptised by George Gordon, the economist and inventor of the indifference curve, A. S. Butler, professor of natural philosophy at St Andrew's, J. R. M. Butler, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, and Francis Galton, the anthropologist, whose first book had the appropriate title, *Hereditary Genius*.

Next week in *The Times* Caroline Moorehead asks a group of centenarians how they have reached their grand old age.



The Butler daughters (top) — Violet, Ruth and Olive in 1895. Lewis Carroll took them all out. Ruth (above) at a garden-party at St Anne's College 84 years later.

The Butlers are distinguished for their longevity as much as their formidable intellectual capabilities. Ruth's grandfather, the Rev George Butler, who was headmaster of Harrow and dean of Peterborough, was born in 1774 and died in 1853. Her father, Arthur, who was the first headmaster of Harebury and a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, for 53 years was born the year before the Great Reform Act.

Ruth was one of four children, three of whom went on to have distinguished academic careers. Her brother, Harold, became professor of Latin at University College London, and her younger sister, Violet, was like Ruth, a Fellow of St Anne's College, Oxford. The eldest sister, Olive, became warden of the Lady Margaret Hall Settlement in Lambeth.

After being educated at home, Ruth joined the Oxford Society of Home Students which had been set up in 1878

to bring together those female students at the university who preferred living in private homes to communal life in college or hall. A few months after graduation, with a First in history, she was back at the Society of Home Students as unpaid secretary to the Principal. So began a 35-year connexion with the institution which was to become St Anne's College.

Both Ruth and Violet Butler taught their students from home, since St Anne's did not have rooms until 1952. Ruth is remembered by her pupils as a medieval historian in the grand tradition of Stubbs and Vinogradoff. In 1938 she became senior tutor and dean of degrees. She herself claims to have been the last Oxford dean to use the old Anglican Latin pronunciation when presenting candidates for degrees.

Although she was devoted to the Society of Home Students and opposed it becoming a college, Ruth Butler's interests have not been confined to academic matters. For 50 years she was a scoutmistress in the Cotswold village of Birdlip, which she reached from Oxford on a motorcycle. She still enjoys excursions in her electric wheelchair.

She also shares the strong Christian social conscience which so many of the Butlers have exhibited. Recently she gave some money to the University Church of St Mary's, where she had been baptised by George Gordon Lang, for work with students. When she was told that it was being used to set up a coffee club, she considered for a while and then said: "You know, I think somebody ought to write a thesis on the spiritual influence of Nescafé." It is a nice illustration of the combination of intellectual and human considerations which have influenced her long life.

Ian Bradley

Is Reagan making the same mistakes as Mrs Thatcher?

Geoffrey Smith

The David Stockman affair is likely to be much more than a temporary political tempest in the United States because it will have indirect as well as direct consequences. The range of consequences will be serious enough.

Here is one of President Reagan's principal economic advisers, the man who is widely regarded as the main architect of the Administration's strategy, saying in effect that he has lost confidence in the policy as it has developed. It is inevitable that this should be taken as justification by all those who disapprove of Mr Reagan's economics for whatever reasons. Whether they agree with the details of Mr Stockman's analysis is beside the point. If he does not believe in the policy, why should anyone else?

But Mr Stockman's indiscretion has done more than undermine the confidence in the Administration's handling of the economy. It has in the first place focused attention on the fact that the President has committed himself with a collection of incompatible commitments. Not only was he failing to hit his targets, but his choice of targets made it impossible for him to hit them all. The Washington political community knew this already.

The President himself acknowledged in effect during his news conference on Tuesday that not all the heavy promises made in the brave days of campaigning could now be implemented. None of Mr Reagan's promises was under the command of the Administration to balance the budget by 1984. On Tuesday he made it clear that this aspiration has retreated into the indefinite future. Not only was the budget unlikely to be balanced within three years, but he hesitated to set a date or an amount with regard to budget deficits or when a balanced budget would take place. Mr Reagan would have to try very hard to be more precise than that.

The reason he gave for being unable to balance the budget was the recession. Perhaps he might have got away with this explanation as long as it seemed that the Administration knew what it was doing in the economic

field. The recession has certainly made it more difficult to balance the budget, but there are other factors which would in any case have landed the President in difficulties.

Part of the significance of the Stockman affair is that Mr Reagan's explanation will be less readily accepted and public attention will be directed more towards those other factors.

It was never easy to see how this Administration could possibly increase the defence expenditure, cut taxation on personal income and balance the budget. Mr Stockman was not alone in his scepticism about the magical properties of supply-side economics. Perhaps the tax cuts may stimulate an economic revival, but only to a limited extent and only after a time lag. It is more likely that their effect will be cancelled out by higher social security contributions.



Stockman: an undermining indiscretion.

Mr Reagan has further boxed himself in by undertaking in effect not to reduce the value of social security pensions at least until after the report of a bipartisan commission, which has not yet been set up and whose creation has run into difficulties.

The comparison with Mrs Thatcher is instructive. She too reacted to political pressure by promising to maintain the real level of pensions. She too made commitments to increase defence expenditure. Yet the economic strategies of both the Reagan and Thatcher administrations requires a scale of saving on public spending that could be achieved only by massive cuts

in defence expenditure or the partial de-indexing of social security payments.

There has been a dramatic change in the way that Mrs Thatcher is regarded in the United States. She used to be a fairly quiet, unassuming Republican. With elegant intensity she had blazed a trail that they were determined to follow. Yet she appears not as a golden example but as an awful warning. Is Reagan one is asked time and time again by nervous Republicans, going the same way as Thatcher?

The similarities in the difficulties they are encountering, as well as in the strategies they are pursuing, are indeed remarkable. Mr Reagan has failed to heed the principal warning offered by Mrs Thatcher's experience: not to assume that spending cuts will be made before the have been achieved.

In the fourth budget within a few weeks of the 1979 election the present British Government rushed ahead with record income tax reduction without correspondingly spending cuts.

Much the same course has been pursued in the United States this year. Despite her initial failure to secure the spending reductions she wanted, Mrs Thatcher has kept up the pressure, in the apparent belief that the cuts she was seeking were just around the corner.

The effect has been to perpetuate conflict within her cabinet rather than to achieve financial rectitude. The signs are that despite all the warnings signals the Reagan Administration is going down the same road. Cuts of the magnitude required for his strategy are not being made. They cannot be made on the basis of present policies.

Mrs Thatcher's response to this dilemma has been to raise taxes to compensate for the failure to cut spending as much as she would have wished. Mr Stockman has opted to do the same. But the President is known to believe that this has been Mrs Thatcher's principle political error. He is determined not to repeat it.

The outcome may be that he will stumble upon an economic policy more suited to America's needs at the moment than he would have provided if left to his own devices. On the basis of present policies and commitments, the budget deficit will rise substantially over the next few years.

But there are voices on Wall Street which argue, as the United States plunges into the worst post war recession, that any major change of policy designed to reduce the deficits — whether by further spending cuts or tax increases — would do more harm than good.

The trouble with such an analysis is that it justifies the policy with which Mr Reagan seems likely to be landed in terms that are very contrary to the Reagan strategy. If he wants to pursue his strategy then he must change some of his policies. If he is going to stick with all his policies, then he will have a job to persuade the country that his strategy remains unchanged.

It may not be a task that is beyond the powers of such an accomplished communicator as Mr Reagan but it has certainly been complicated by Mr Stockman. The country has been made more aware of the inconsistencies and the disagreements within the Administration. There was derisive laughter on Tuesday when the President claimed that "We are a very happy group". The claim was inaccurate then and would be preposterous now.

It is not that the publication of the *Atlantic Monthly* article has disclosed disagreements that were not known already in Washington. It was common knowledge that Mr Stockman has been more concerned than Mr Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the budget deficit. He wanted to raise taxes. Mr Regan did not.

But these differences have not been brought to the attention of the much wider public. What might have been regarded as legitimate argument now appears as evidence of disarray. Coming on top of the Haig affair last week, the President now faces a major challenge if he is to preserve the appearance not so much of a happy group but of a coherent team who have some idea where they are going.

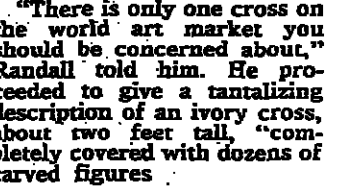
A quest and a holy rumpus

A book to be published by Hamish Hamilton on November 26, *King of the Confessors*, is bound to stir up rancorous controversy in the normally peaceful ranks of experts on medieval ivory carvings. It is a highly coloured account by Thomas Hoving, formerly director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, of his monomaniac quest for an elaborately worked ivory crucifix.

The book has already appeared in the United States, where it has been widely savaged by the critics. *People* magazine, which says the book "reads like a sequel to *Raiders of the Lost Ark*", (a sensational movie) reports: "Even before it hit the bookshelves, *King of the Confessors* was being greeted with outrage and scorn from the art establishment, which charges that Hoving, whose facts make his narrative more exciting. 'The only thing you can believe for sure', quipped William Wixom, chairman of the Medieval Department of the Cloisters (the medieval department of the Metropolitan) 'is that Tom has no difficulty in lying'."

Hoving, who is now editor of *The Connoisseur* magazine, first heard of the carved cross in 1960, when he was a young curatorial assistant in The Cloisters. The man who first aroused his interest in it was Richard H. Randall, Jr., who had also been a curator at the Cloisters.

"There is only one cross on the world art market you should be concerned about," Randall told him. He proceeded to give a tantalizing description of an ivory cross, about 12 inches tall, "completely covered with dozens of carved figures".



Is this the Bury St Edmunds cross?

He added that it was carved in walrus ivory and that the owner was convinced it was Anglo-Saxon, around 1050. The cross had never been "published" in a scholarly journal or book. Where was it now, Hoving asked. "Underground," "What?" "Sure. It's in a vault deep in a bank in Zurich." And who was the owner? "A most interesting character. A Yugoslav by birth, Austrian by citizenship, lives in Tangier and keeps most of his fantastic collection in this walk-in bank vault in Zurich. I have been told that he is a wealthy arms dealer." His name was Ante Topic. Mimara Matutin. He was willing to sell the cross — for \$2 million.

Topic was known to have offered many obvious fakes for sale to museums throughout the world. The cross, which Topic claimed had been made by a craftsman in the tenth century, did not bear the traditional inscription "Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews" but "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Confessors". Hoving acted on the hunch that such an unusual inscription could not be a forgery. Brushing aside the cautious objections of his colleagues, he began his Holy Grail-like quest for Topic's ivory cross.

His account of the chase through the clandestine world of international art dealing, of walrus-tooth-and-nail competition with other museum men, of search for what he believes to be a "work of incomparable importance and value", is written with the suspense and panache of a spy thriller. And eventually he was successful. The Met bought the cross for \$500,000.

Then began the work of authentication and scholarly delving. Hoving became increasingly certain that the cross had been made by Master Hugo, a virtuoso of ivory carving at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, about 1155.

It is Hoving's conclusions about the cross, rather than the cloak-and-dagger manoeuvres of his acquiring it, that will excite most controversy among English scholars. Then Mr John Beckwith, until 1979 keeper of the Department of Architecture and Sculpture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and author of *Ivory Carvings in Early Medieval England* (1972), told me yesterday: "I think the cross is English, certainly, but I believe Tom Hoving wants it to be much earlier, but I don't think he is right." There is even some doubt, still, about the authenticity of the cross. "One very important expert, whom I would prefer not to name, thought it was a fake," said Mr Beckwith.

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THE CONTRITE MR STOCKMAN

It would be quite a thing if Mr. Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's monetarist economics adviser, announced of M1 or M2 or M3 or PSBR: "None of us really understands what's going on with all these numbers". There is not the slightest suggestion that any such heresy has ever entered the mind of Mr. Walters or Sir Geoffrey Howe, but this is what has happened in the United States where apparent conviction has not merely been succeeded by private doubt but by a public recantation laying bare in the process some of the most sensitive machinery of government. Mr. David Stockman, President Reagan's Director of the Office of Management and Budget, is the author of the confession about numbers, and of so much more in a series of interviews published in the current *Atlantic* magazine. The context of the remarks is being challenged — Mr. Stockman retains faith in the President's programme of which he is a principal architect — but the unchallenged portion of the text has echoes for Britain.

Both new governments were elected pledged to cut public spending, taxation and public borrowing. Doubts were expressed about whether the spending cuts could be made and whether the arithmetic added up. But in the excitement of seeing something being done to turn back the steady advance of the state these points were not pressed in either country. The tax cuts went through, aimed especially at helping the high-income groups to encourage them to produce more. Both new governments promised they could cut total spending and at the same time increase the commitment to defence and maintain social programmes by eliminating waste. At the end of both President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher's first years, the economic programme has proved to be in distress with high interest rates, the economy in recession, and the government deficit worse, not better.

There is not perfect symmetry but the parallels are remarkable enough to suggest that the candid Mr. Stockman has endured may have lessons for both countries. At the heart of his apostasy is "supply-side" economics, in contrast to the economics of demand management loosely associated with Keynes. The Vice-President Mr. George Bush has described the doctrine as "woodoo" because of the magic promised: tax cuts can be presented in a way which makes them acceptable to fiscal conservatives who do not like budget deficits, and concessions for the better off can be presented in a way that is palatable to those in favour of tax cuts.

The doctrine has taken various forms over the years. One version, associated with the "Laffer curves" named after a professor from Southern California, holds that tax cuts actually reduce the government deficit. Later versions suggest that the size of the government deficit does not matter; it is the pattern of its components which count. A third formulation has it that the extra productive energy which will be forthcoming if high tax rates are cut makes all such calculations irrelevant. Mr. Stockman is disillusioned: "supply-side economics" is just a "Trojan Horse" to conceal the real purpose of the Administration, which was to cut taxes for the higher paid.

As Mr. Stockman now admits, the public spending cuts which he carried through in the summer contained large elements of charade. Three quarters of the federal budget was exempted from the exercise. No government serious about cutting spending can really believe that it can all be done by removing fraud and waste. Saying that it can is a fine way to build the idea that there is a consensus for reducing public spending; it is a bad way of ensuring that the spending cuts take place. It produces instead what Mr. Stockman calls "the magic asterisk", the note that further cuts will be announced in due course when they are decided upon. The unwritten magic asterisk in our own government's plans has haunted them every year. Each November there are stories of public spending cuts, yet the total never goes down.

Mr. Stockman has raised a furor in Washington. He has embarrassed President Reagan, a man of equal candour and simple virtues. But he has done a service. When the facts do not fit the hypothesis, whether it be Marxism or monetarism, it is as well to own up. Political economy is a stumbling science and it is as well that all of us should acknowledge it. Political leaders should not be intimidated into fearing frankness. All should profit from the Stockman lesson, for the great danger to democracy does not come from politicians who mislead voters; it comes from voters who want to be misled.

Similarly with research: instead of cutting back Home Office research, he should extend its search for cost-effective and acceptable policies. It might begin by assessing the proposition that preventive strategies have a greater potential for protecting the public than the sentences imposed on the small minority of offenders who are caught.

QUEBEC STILL TO BE SATISFIED

From the British point of view, the recent agreement between Mr. Trudeau and the premiers of the nine English-speaking provinces of Canada removes a serious constitutional difficulty. The way is becoming clear for Westminster to do what it has done in the past and simply approve this latest, and last, amendment to the British North America Act of 1867, which will then finally be "patriated" to Canada, giving that country control of its own constitution. If the patriation formula had come from Ottawa with the backing of only two of the provinces, and with eight of them opposed as Mr. Trudeau was earlier threatening, it would have run into difficulties here. It is not the business of Westminster to examine the merits of any such proposal coming from Ottawa, but it has to be satisfied that constitutional process is being properly observed. Serious doubts were being raised about that, reinforced by the judgments of the Canadian Supreme Court. But with the approval of nine provinces, even with the significant exception of Quebec, it would be legitimate for Westminster to take the view that the requirements of the Canadian Supreme Court had been met, and that no sufficient grounds remained for standing in the way of patriation.

For the future of Canada, however, it would be most unfortunate if the split between Quebec and the rest of the country persisted. The main object of the long campaign to patriate the British North America Act has been to remove the last vestige of colonial status and adjust to modern needs the federal character of the Canadian state. It would compromise this purpose if it was done over the objection of Quebec, the embodiment of one of the two founding nations. There is the danger that if Ottawa were felt to be to blame, the movement for separation, now much weakened, would be reviewed. So it is important that a serious effort should be made to reach an agreement between Ottawa and Quebec on the three contentious issues: worker mobility, financial compensation for provinces which opt out of federal provincial programmes and, most sensitive of all, rights for minority languages.

In the immediate aftermath of the agreement between Mr. Trudeau and the nine premiers Mr. Lévesque refused any such negotiations. He talked of being betrayed by the other premiers and said that Quebec would campaign against the agreement. There were suggestions that he might hold a referendum on an election on the issue. All this was hardly surprising, given the fact that the others had met without even informing him; and he may have hoped that there would be a wave of anger in Quebec. But there have since been indications that the great majority of the inhabitants of the province do not approve of the stand he has taken and want him to reopen negotiations with Ottawa. And Mr. Lévesque himself has qualified his refusal to do so.

There is of course no reason why, as an avowed separatist — though his party put the issue on one side at the last election — he should want to do anything to strengthen federal Canada. He has also been strongly critical of the proposed minority language clause on the ground that it would conflict with recent Quebec legislation restricting the teaching of English. But there is compensation in the fact that the English-speaking provinces have now, for the first time, accepted a constitutional obligation to provide teaching in French — even though in the case of Manitoba this has still to be ratified by the provincial legislature. This deals with one of the longest-standing complaints of French Canadians, and many in Quebec are aware of that. There are good reasons for Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Lévesque, two French Canadians, to make a further effort to reach agreement, and their differences are sufficiently manageable to make the effort worth while.

There are plenty of efforts now being made to develop schemes of care for disabled children who cannot be cared for by their parents; and these efforts will grow and spread. Are they to be set back by a despairing reversion to barbarism? Mr. Gray should remember that archaic Roman society, like other primitive societies, recognized the right of a father to kill his child, from birth even up to adulthood, but as Roman society and law developed this right was ever more closely circumscribed by the state and finally had to be void. The idea of private extermination is no more compatible with civilization and liberty than that of state extermination: a truly civilized man and a true lover of liberty will firmly reject both.

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SUBLIME HARMONY IN WALNUT CASE

They say that a man-of-war is never in such good order as on the day she is paid off. All possible teething troubles have been ironed out at last, twenty years' spit and polish stand at their climax, and tomorrow the flag is run down and the vessel prepared for the ship-breakers. It is often the same with art collections: Whitehall Palace was never more densely hung with Titians and Raphaels than on the day when King Charles's head fell. The great sale at Mentmore, with strawberries in the marquee and buyers' helicopters alighting on the lawn, was like a last crowning expression of the *fin de siècle* vulgarity that created it.

Another collection passes under the hammer today, and it can never have made such an effect as it does now, with all its 506 lots on display together for the first time, filling the iron-framed Big Top where Christies auction their most unwieldy white elephants. The saleroom gloom is riven by a cacophony of ragtime, Chinese bells, martial fanfares, thunderous sonatas and automatic birdsong as Mr. Claes Friberg's Copenhagen collection of musical machines plays its own Last Post over and over again for the benefit of calculating buyers.

The collection has its own enourage of fair-haired Danish children who demonstrate the levers expertly and feverishly, as if they had grown up with them. The lots range from repeating watches to ebonized Bechstein and Steinway grands fitted up for piano-rolls (the catalogue does not vulgarly call the latter pianolas but "reproducing pianos") as if the auctioneer was guaranteeing them ready to stand at stud). There are ranked shelves of record players with hinged flower speakers, silver, brass or jappanned, and rows of family-sized musical boxes like hand-cranked commodes in the Chippendale or Tyrolean style. For larger versions, the iron cylinders embossed with tunes are as massive as chicken-legs.

There is a chicle which squawks and lays a faded gift egg once filled with sweets, if fed with a pre-Heater ten-penny piece. An item resembling Sherlock Holmes's tobacco pipe emits music if you blow while unrolling a perforated paper-roll. The verbal exuberance matches the mechanical ingenuity: Gramophone and Graphophone, Phonograph and Phonola are here together, and the Weber Maestro Orchestra without a Dulciphone Crescendo. Major sound-box stands beside the upright Symphonion still fitted with its Sublime Harmony combs in walnut case. But the virtuosity reaches its supreme pitch with the Model C Phonolist-Violina, a player-piano eight feet tall with a small torture-chamber at the top where three violins are pinioned by contrivances reminiscent of American orthodontics. A catgut hoop spins round them and as the violins are raised in turn to touch it they combine to strike out *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* with a terrible brio that seems to threaten the whole future of live performance. If one quarter of the ingenuity lavished on these lost arts had been available to NASA, the space shuttle would surely not now be blinking round its orbit with a dud fuel-cell.

There are plenty of efforts now being made to develop schemes of care for disabled children who cannot be cared for by their parents; and these efforts will grow and spread. Are they to be set back by a despairing reversion to barbarism? Mr. Gray should remember that archaic Roman society, like other primitive societies, recognized the right of a father to kill his child, from birth even up to adulthood, but as Roman society and law developed this right was ever more closely circumscribed by the state and finally had to be void. The idea of private extermination is no more compatible with civilization and liberty than that of state extermination: a truly civilized man and a true lover of liberty will firmly reject both.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Justice and imprisonment

From Mr Martin Wright
Sir, On the last day of my 10 years as Director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, may I claim the privilege of a last letter to you in this capacity?
Imprisonment is a harsh and damaging punishment, as BBC2's *Strangers* series shows. Mr Whitelaw is mistaken, I believe, in making prison overcrowding the basis of his plea for a reduction of imprisonment. Even more important is the injustice of inflicting the most severe punishment in the land on minor offenders. Thirty per cent of prisoners are there for petty offences.
It is also unjust to impose more severe punishments than necessary. Sentences have two aims: practical and symbolic. Available evidence indicates that longer sentences do not add significantly to deterrence or public protection, but make people in contact with the word "habit" advisedly the length of any particular sentence cannot be justified except in relation to previous sentences.)
Secondly, justice must extend to prisoners. They should be treated more in contact with families (the minimum entitlement for visits is still only 6½ hours a year; home leave is negligible; and letters are rationed and censored), and adequate opportunity to prepare for release.
Safeguards must be improved: it is time to abolish rule 47(12), by which a prisoner may be punished for a complaint against an officer if it is considered "false and malicious". Prison officers should follow the Police Federation in accepting that an open complaints procedure protects them against allegations of whitewash.
Thirdly, Mr Whitelaw should resist the Treasury dogma that financial cuts must be made across the board. If he offered the prison service more resources, conditions would improve, reducing the prison population, the total saving would be much greater. He should discard the notion of a "taste of prison": supervision in the community is more constructive and less expensive.
Similarly with research: instead of cutting back Home Office research, he should extend its search for cost-effective and acceptable policies. It might begin by assessing the proposition that preventive strategies have a greater potential for protecting the public than the sentences imposed on the small minority of offenders who are caught.

Government severity on local spending

From Mr Martin Eastale
Sir, The Government's Bill to restrict the freedom of all local authorities to fix their own rates strikes not just at "local" democracy but at the whole democratic case for Britain. There is no such thing as "local" democracy for it must be considered as part of the complete democratic framework of this country, and if one part is weakened the whole must inevitably be weakened as well.
The core of the Government's case is that local government has failed to stick to expenditure guidelines. As this has only happened once in the past then the response seems out of all proportion to the offence: like jailing someone for a minor traffic offence.
The basis of the Government's view is that local government as a whole should stick rigidly and precisely to a figure of total expenditure set out in the public expenditure forecasts. This is an economic and a democratic falsehood. In the economic sense, this supposed overspending in relation to total GNP, or even in relation to total public expenditure, is insignificant and only important if we invest our economic statistics with a degree of accuracy that they never have had in the past and never will achieve.
In two or three years' time, when all the relevant statistics for this year are reviewed, I am sure it will be found that there was in fact no significant overspending at all and therefore no real crisis.

Poor prospects for rate recovery

From Professor P. B. H. Birks
Sir, Commentators responding on the radio to the Bromley case have more than once said that people who have already paid the quashed rate will be entitled to have their money back. Similar statements were made after *Daymond v South West Water Authority* (1976) AC609 in which the House of Lords held to be ultra vires the sewerage charges imposed on those whose houses were not connected to the public system.
In neither case were the courts directly faced with the question whether payments already made could be recovered. Sooner or later this important issue will have to be considered by the House of Lords, though probably not in the Bromley appeal. In the meantime many people will be surprised to know that the balance of existing authority is against any right of recovery.
In jurisdictions in which the existence of a written constitution contains the risk that general taxing statutes may be declared invalid by the courts, the argument against allowing this kind of recovery is founded on the danger of massive disproportion between the burden likely to be borne by individuals and violent disruption of public finances. In this country the same problem has to be faced in relation to subordinate taxation.
The courageous fervour compressed into the tag *Fiat iustitia ruat coelum* should not lead anyone to suppose that there is no point at which the balance swings in favour of the public. In *Daymond*, for example, the amount at stake for the individual payer was less than £5, while for the water authorities the sum at issue annually was £33m.
Yours faithfully,
PETER BIRKS,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Civil Law,
Old College,
South Bridge,
Edinburgh,
November 11.

Parental duties

From Mr C. W. A. Flynn
Sir, Mr Roger Gray (November 11) is right to remind us that parents are the natural and rightful guardians of their children. But children do not "belong" to their parents, as inanimate objects do; and it is a grave perversion of the traditional notion of guardianship to suggest that it permits guardian to "take a decision about the life or death of the child".
Our society has never regarded it as reasonable or normal, or free from blame, for a parent or guardian to administer a poisonous drug to a newborn infant (whether handicapped or not) in doses sufficient to kill an adult: nor can a doctor escape condemnation for such an act, simply by asserting that he is carrying out the parents' wishes in doing so.
If a guardian cannot any longer carry out his duties towards his ward, that does not entitle him, and never has entitled him, to kill his ward. His right course must clearly be to ensure that his responsibilities are laid upon someone else. In a case where the natural parents of a child born disabled are given a proper opportunity to consider the whole matter (not just a few hours), and they cannot face the task of bringing the child up, then the parents can yield up their task to foster parents, or to adoptive parents, with the help of social services and voluntary organizations.

recently to have been transacted in the courts. I am unwilling — have I and my generation not learned from him through five decades? — to disagree with Sir Alfred Ayer. However, certain points and their possible implications have not figured in your pages since Sir Alfred's article in your pages of November 6.
The first issue is one urged by proponents of the euthanasia of the newly born and of the sadly old. A "good" death, externally administered, is commended, morally and through a change of the laws, on those who are or have become "vegetables".
Why? I know nothing of the bliss or misery of being, in Lady Woodcock's term, a cabbage. Without being frivolous about grave things, I do not regard as morally self-evident that such a state is a warrant for elimination. Of course, to actively minded people such a condition is dread: there is no apodictic inevitability that would turn this dread, quite likely misplaced, into moral or positive legislation.
The second matter, a probable speculation about the empirical world, is even more serious. I dislike the phrase "caring professions" but it is a convenient shorthand: do we wish that these jobs of care — medicine, nursing, health visiting, social work, etc. — should have their objectives muddled by the gift of authority with the administration of voluntary, persuasive and administrative death? Only the rash, the eugenically authoritarian, the incurably optimistic about human conduct, could desire so (literally) deadly a muddle.
To go further one might urge two things. However heavy the curricula of training and education the kindly but normally philistine "caring professions" require, some greater instruction in moral philosophy might produce a certain salutary hesitancy in their maxims and practice. Secondly, suggest that we be not frightened of a word but accept that the kind of questions, perilous and practical, raised by Sir Alfred Ayer's article, require a most careful *casuistry*, that is a proper and principled analysis of cases.

Misuse of psychiatry

From Dr John Marks
Sir, No decent person could read the letter from Dr Koryagin (November 13) without feeling revulsion for the Soviet psychiatrists who misuse their professional skills in the interests of the state.
You report that the British Medical Association condemned this practice and presented a motion to the World Medical Association meeting in Lisbon. In fact the Assembly of the World Medical Association accepted the BMA's opinion that the misuse of psychiatry was too great an issue to be left merely with psychiatrists and concerns all doctors.
It passed our motion unanimously and further resolved that the national medical associations present should communicate with their governments in an attempt to persuade the Soviet authorities to abandon their misuse of medicines.
One can only hope that continuous publicity might shame the Soviets into acting in accordance with the laws of humanity.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARKS,
Chairman of the Representative Body of the British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1,
November 13.

After Yorktown

From Mr Laurence Cotterell
Sir, Mr Anthony Burley (October 30) must not be too precipitate in his understandable eagerness to re-enact the taking of the White House, and must wait until 1984 for the 170th anniversary celebrations.
It was in August of 1814 that a single British division, 1,600 strong, forced the Potomac, and routed the 9,000 American defenders, artillery and all. As one historian put it: "Never was the capital of a nation so easily taken, and never did the capital of a nation which had given so much irritating provocation escape with so little scar.".
In fairness to the Americans, it must be said that on this occasion they had no seasoned French allies to carry the day, as they did at Yorktown.
Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE COTTERELL,
121 St Paul's Wood Hill,
St Paul's Cray,
Kent.

Over-exposed

From Mr P. R. Noakes
Sir, You owe me and possibly others an apology for publishing that Cambridge Union photograph of officers, members and a friend (November 7). For years I have been holding diplomatic and other dinner tables spellbound with my discreet reminiscences of Cambridge in the Thirties, letting it slip that I was much involved in politics, became president of the Union, and so on.
Now you have spoilt it all. I am unmasked as among that dull majority not approached — your word — by Professor Stuart, of whom I have had to confess, I had never even heard — nor, alas, of Mr Long. You gave my Union colleague, Mr Michael Straight, a distinguishing circle but you then publish his letter (November 7) in which he admits to nothing of which I can be ashamed.
I feel strongly that private citizens have the right at least to be warned before evidence of their loyalty is published.
Yours faithfully,
P. R. NOAKES,
Little St Mary's,
Uplym, Lyme Regis,
Dorset,
November 8.

Arts Council criticism

From the Chairman of the Arts Council
Sir, In his article "Arts Council at the Crossroads" (November 9) Mr Bryan Appleyard takes me to task for a mild observation in my introduction to the 1980/81 Annual Report that the Arts Council welcomed criticism provided that it was based on fact rather than fiction. His piece neatly illustrates my point.
In a sentence, which begins significantly "anecdotes proliferate", he makes a damaging attack on the competence and conduct of Arts Council staff which is wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any evidence. His description of the council's decision-making process is equally far removed from reality. This is what I meant by fiction.
There are other less serious inaccuracies. On no less than three occasions Mr Appleyard bestows on me, doubtless with kindly intent, a title to which I can lay no claim. He asserts too that I have indicated privately my intention to retire next March, whereas the fact is that my five-year term as Chairman expires not in March but on April 30, 1982, and I have merely said that I am not seeking an extension.
Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ROBINSON,
The Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1,
November 10.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mr Thomas Lawrie
Sir, If I insure my wife at replacement value, as indicated in the item on your front page today (November 11) and if the insurers should find that, in addition to the 14 hours' work per day which they reckon she performs, she has also been doing a moonlight job for me on the side for which it is even costlier to obtain a professional replacement, will they apply average to my claim?
Yours faithfully,
THOMAS L. LAWRIE,
The Old Manse,
Barnack,
Leamington,
November 11.

Mosley's message

From Mr Alan D. Hadfield
Sir, The amended defence regulation under which Sir Oswald Mosley was detained was made by Order in Council on May 22, 1940, some nine months after the outbreak of war and on the same day the first War Cabinet of the coalition government met.
The Home Secretary, John Anderson, reported to that meeting (CAB 65/ WM 133 (40) 140) that two intelligence officers who had paid special attention over the years to Mosley's British Union had been unable to produce any evidence that the Union had anything to do with fifth-column activities; if anything the reverse was true.
When asked, they gave as their opinion that "a certain proportion of members of the organization, say, 25-30 per cent, would be willing, if ordered, to go to any lengths". The Home Secretary, armed with this guess as to what an estimated proportion of suspected persons might do, if ordered, considered that Mosley was "a most mischievous person too clever by half to put himself in the wrong by giving treasonable orders".
The conclusion seems to be that if Mosley was not doing anything unlawful, the scope of Regulation 18B would be moved. The Cabinet agreed to 18B(1A) permitting the Home Secretary to order the detention of any person who, he believed, had any sympathy "with the system of government of any Power with which his Majesty was at war".
The historical context of 18B(1A) was clearly fear of imminent invasion, but equally it is clear that the amendment was one of the first executive acts of the coalition government.
Yours faithfully,
ALAN D. HADFIELD,
12 Saxon Road,
Bow, E3,
November 8.

Religious aspect of 'Brideshead Revisited'



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 13: The Queen arrived at Wellington Station in the royal train this morning and was greeted by the Mayor of London, Lieutenant or Shropshire (Mr. J. R. S. Dugdale).

The Queen drove to Telford where she was warmly received by the chairman of Telford Development Corporation (the Lord Northfield of Telford), and the Mayor of Shropshire (centre development unveiled a commemorative plaque and walked through the malls.

The Queen's first-in-chief, visited the 1st Battalion the Queen's Lancashire Regiment at Tera Hill and was received at the barracks by the Colonel of the regiment (Major-General P. S. Downward) and the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Telford).

Her Majesty met junior members of the battalion, members of the warrant officers and sergeants' mess and the band. Afterwards honoured the commanding officer with her presence at the 1st Battalion's office mess.

After luncheon The Queen

Forthcoming marriages
Mr J. B. Burns
and Miss C. M. Schooling
The engagement is announced
between John, son of Professor
and Mrs T. Burns, of Edinburgh,
and Mary, youngest daughter of
Mr and Mrs Nevil E. Schooling, of
Hove, Sussex.

Mr. J. L. Haddaway
and **Miss C. J. Child**
The engagement is announced
between James, son of Mr G. E.
Haddaway and the late Mrs. G. A.
Haddaway, of Dallas, United
States, and Catherine, elder
daughter of Archdeacon and Mrs.
Child, of Bury St
Edmunds.

Mr. S. E. P. Hayward
and **Miss M. R. J. Goodman**
The engagement is announced
between Simon, son of the late Mr
Pascoe Hayward and of Mrs
M. R. Hayward of Blackheath, and
Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs
Malby Goodman, of Tenbridge
Wells.

Mr I. P. Moran
and Miss S. A. Marryat
The engagement is announced
between Ian Paul, younger son of
Mr and Mrs Denis Moran, of Elm
Lodge Cottage, Harvest Road,
Englefield Green, Surrey, and
Susan Amelia, elder daughter of
Mr and Mrs Adrian Marryat, of
Eagle House, Crowstone Road,
Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

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Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

- Mr. J. P. North**, Conservative, Minister of State for Northern Ireland in the Government of the United Kingdom.
- Mr. P. for North Cornwall**, to be Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- Mr. Sally Oppenheim**, Minister of State for the Colonies.
- Mr. Jacoby Cadbury**, Conservative, Minister of State for the Colonies.
- Mr. P. for Birmingham, Northfield, and Edgbaston**, to be Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry.
- C. Bryant Pace** has been appointed as President of the Rating and Valuation Association for the year 1981-82.

Mr. E. Tomkys to be Ambassador to the State of Bahrain in succession to the late Mr. D. G. Crawford.

Mr. A. J. Collins to be High Commissioner to the State of Papua New Guinea in succession to Mr. D. K. Middleton.

Mr. James Plimsole to be Governor of Tasmania in succession to Sir Jeffrey Burbury from October, 1981.

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visited the Clive Sports Centre where Her Majesty formally opened the centre and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

The Queen later left Royal Air Force Station in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Susan Russey, Mr William Hescliffe and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

King Hussein of Jordan is 46 today.

The Prince of Wales is 33 today.

Peter Phillips, son of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, is 20 years old tomorrow.

Ms Rachel Brimble, 26, wishes to send her warmest thanks for the many acceptable gift, beautiful flowers and the numerous cards and greetings telegrams received on her 100th birthday.

She conveys her pleasure in the company of all who gathered at her home on October 29, 1981, to celebrate with her "Her Century".

Commander E. A. Morrison attended the memorial service for his brother, Sir Nicholas Morrison, who died in 1940 at hospital, Chelsea, on Thursday.

A memorial service for Adrian Farquhar, will be held at St Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, December 15, at 11.30 a.m.

Luncheons.
HM Government Secretary of
Lord Carrington, State for Foreign and Common-
wealth Affairs, was host
yesterday at a luncheon held at
Admiralty house for the
Ambassadors of the European
Communities.
HM Government

The English Speaking Union
The Speaker was the guest of
honour at a dinner of the English-
Speaking Union of the Common-
wealth held at Dartmouth House
last night. Sir Patrick Dean,
Dartmouth, presided, and the other
speakers were Mr. Alan Leo
Williams, director-general, and Mr.
Wilfred Hammond, chairman,
of the Club.

Service dinners
Midland Naval Officers' Association
The annual dinner of the Midland Naval Officers' Association was held yesterday at the Council House, Birmingham. Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Watson presided and the principal guests included: the Lord Lieutenant of the West Midlands, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr Justice Bush, Admiral Sir

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The religious theme of *Brideshead Revisited* continues to arouse antagonism. Some recent writers, commenting on the television series, have found the Roman Catholic twist to the plot obtrusive and tiresome. But all works of art inevitably reflect the beliefs of their author whether or not they contradict prevailing opinion. Evelyn Waugh wrote to his mother in 1945, "The general criticism it that it is religious propaganda. That shows how opinion has changed in 80 years. No one now thinks a book which totally excludes religion is good." The question which, has to be answered about this or any other book is whether the underlying political or religious commitment has made the characters unreal or the plot unbelievable.

Julia is the character in the novel who is attacked as being flat. Christopher Sykes wrote that "she remains a 'sway-work'". But Julia's crucial decision not to marry Charles can show that this is not so. For it is congruous with what has been revealed of her personality even if the religious element is self-sufficient. Julia is played down. She is played out. She is played out and she leads her to pursue her own ends in opposition to what others expect of her. She marries Mottram, runs away to New York, then, when she is going to marry Charles, she goes abroad to do welfare work. Julia's true inner world is

strained by the pressure of the religious obligations she imbibed as a child, which at some level she still believes, but which she rejects in practice. Hence the sudden, fierce, fearful outburst when her brother criticises her. She is not as much a person of passion and independence beating against the self-imposed bars of her mind, knowing she will in the end have to remove them and face the light outside. So when she announces her decision and adds "You must let Charles reply to me," "Since this morning, since before this morning; all the year" this is more than the unconscious - communication that has been a feature of their relationship. It is a recognition that her decision is not simply an act of obedience to the dictates of the church but a movement of her whole being. Julia is not as interesting as Sebastian but she is psychologically convincing and her actions, like his, are not against but with the grain of her nature.

For the same reasons *Brideshead Revisited* is morally flawed and there is certainly no simple equation of religion with goodness. Sebastian, even after his return to the faith, remains a childish, trying to escape reality through drink and wild schemes to convert the pygmies. But it is in Lady Marchmont that the paradox is at its deepest. She is at once the most and the least of the characters and the carrier of religious value.

Reprieve for arts centre as fund reaches target

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Redundancy notices on 30 of the staff of the Riverside Studios, Uxamersmith, London, were withdrawn yesterday after the studios announced that it had used the money needed to avoid using for the rest of the year.

Because of a cash crisis it had raised £56,000 in the past four years, the studios are now being helped by the Greater London Council and other benefactors.

One private individual, who wishes to remain anonymous, has given £20,000 and provided a further £20,000 as a start-up fund for three years. "We are greatly encouraged by this generous sponsorship for the studios," a spokesman said.

The Greater London Council arts committee has given £50,000 to help the studios. It represents an advance of the grant it would have made over the past three years and is not an extra grant. The studios' appeal will continue, and a benefit is to be held on November 22 aimed at raising £10,000.

The arts centre has suffered from cash shortages in the second half of each year since the beginning in 1974. This has been worse because of the impact of the recession on the box office, and the studios have been one of the poorest of its subsidizers. With the success of its appeal, the studios will be able to maintain their scheduled expenditure.

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through every device at her disposal she tries to control the lives of those she loves; through charm, religious fervour, the example of her three splendid brothers killed in the war, her suffering and patient endurance.

Not surprisingly, Sebastian found her deadly. "Poor mummy. She really was a femme fatale. She killed at a touch". No wonder he and his father had to flee. As Charles raved when speaking to Lady Marchmain, "The retort was false, unspoken, well understood by both us. You couldn't keep him here away! So will Sebastian. Because they both hate you!". Yet: those who, naturally enough, flee Lady Marchmain are also, unnaturally, fleeing the God in whom she believes.

Cora comments that, in hating his mother and Lady Marchmain, "hates all the illusions of boyhood-innocence, Good hope". Cordelia, when grown up makes much the same point with an attempt to understand it. "You see she was saintly but I never loved her."

In Emily Mitford wrote to Evelyn Waugh, "Are you and me are you not on Lady Marchmain's side? I couldn't like it." Evelyn Waugh replied, "I think I am Marchmain's enemy on her side; but God is, who suffers fools gladly; and the book is about God".

In The City of God St Augustine argues that as man has fallen and fall again, the City which endures for ever is being built up. Brideshead Revised expresses the same theme in miniature. Everything is in decay. At the great house "all had been planned and planted a century and a half ago—that at about this date, it might be seen in its maturity". But at this date all things were passing their splendours towards the fountain.

Yet Charles Ryder is not finally depressed. The January tune on the bugle awakes in him a deeper happiness. In the chapel at the end he meditates that out of the fiercest little tragedy in which he had played—contending with thoughts about how come out the flame of the sanctuary lamp before the sacrament had been relit: By an irony of fate the war, which had speeded the despoiling of Brideshead, had also resulted in the chapel being re-opened. "The flames of the old candles came from their tombs, which they saw put out; that flame burns again for other soldiers, far from home, farther, in heart, than Acre or Jerusalem. It could not have been lit but for the builders and the traffickers of the Kingdom during this morning burning among the old stones". The flame of Christ's enduring presence burned in the hearts of Cordelia and Julia serving in the Church, while saying his newly learnt prayers; in Sebastian, with his charm and his affliction, his weakness and holy simplicity, on the margins of his monastery in Africa.

**Richard Harries
King's College London**

Half-hearted bidding for big stones in Geneva

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotherby's had to struggle with their three-day sale of fine jewelry in Geneva, which finished with 172 cent unsold. The spokesman summed up the rough interest rates, the world recession and a strong Swiss franc were to blame for the lack of interest in the 1840s jewelry. Buyers were half-hearted and the sellers had not yet dropped their sights.

It now appears to be a top-of-the-market malaise where six-figure prices are in question; a routine sale at Christie's in London on Wednesday managed to get rid of all but a few top goods, but they were looking only for four or five-figure prices.

The top price in Sotherby's jewel sale was £132,000, for a ruby and diamond three-stone ring, the central oval-cut ruby weighing 1.50 carats, set with two diamonds as an emerald and diamond brooch given to Lady Frances Moore on her marriage to the Duke of Devonshire. The ring was sold to an unnamed English buyer for 165,000 francs (estimate £100,000-200,000 francs) or £47,143.

The New York Christie's were also offering a fine 18th-century continental furnishings and finding bidders lapping up the goods at 1 per cent unsold, especially a large group sent by Henry Ford

Among the Ford furnishings was a suite of Louis XV giltwood furniture at \$192,500 (estimate \$80,000-\$120,000) or £102,394. The set included a sofa, a chaise longue (furniture) and one sofa (couchette), bearing the stamp of the chemist Jean-Jacques Pothier. It was sold to a French collector.

A mid-eighteenth-century kingwood and marquetry commode with rich enamel mounts by P. A. Pothier, another Ford piece, made \$100,000 (estimate \$50,000-80,000) or £57,287, to a buyer from the Mid-West.

The Metropolitan Museum, New York, also has a fine 17th-century Renaissance Brussels tapestry fragment depicting a king and queen surrounded by courtiers; it was sold for \$125,000 (estimate \$44,000) or £52,000 and made \$44,000 (estimate \$22,000-32,000) or £23,414.

In London yesterday Sotherby's had a fine lot of good English furniture of 17th-century date, a good pine mahogany writing table of about 1820 (estimate £1,200-1,800) and a satinwood-veneered writing table of about 1780 (estimate £1,500-£2,000) both selling for £5,060.

□ In yesterday's sale room the French furniture was sold to have sold for £119,000. Auction premium was added in error; it is not charged at coin value. The correct price was \$111,000.


Church news

[illegible]

Birthdays

After the onslaught
in Our Special Correspondent
Correspondent returned on
from Budapest

...na, Nov. 12. — "The heavy
tensions in the centre of Budapest
now over. The crowds were
only on Lenin Boulevard.
...ing among the awnings
...ught by Russian guns and
...ar fire. The patriots have
...aded this section of the
...levelled while parking a summer
...rail, and everything dis-
...able they could find and
...ed it into a strong-point. The
... commander has brought
... a mobile gun, and heavy
...eaters to bear upon it for more
... a day, leaving a trail of ruin
... desolation. The facade of
...ies are torn through with
... holes and whole vertical
...ons of buildings have been
...ed away by mortar bombs.
...s and wood debris from
...ting buildings are scattered
... bricks, jagged pieces of
...al and other rubble of warfare
... stream across the streets.
... the corpses have been
...owed.



Mr. Daniel Baranboim, who
is 33 tomorrow.

TODAY: Mr. Aaron Copland, 51;
Mr. Eric Crozier, 57; Miss
Elizabeth Frank, Mr. Harold
Larwood, 77; Sir Joseph Lock

Textile Institute
1961 Pillsbury Morris
award was given by Mr. Alexander
four, senior partner of Carr
ing, in the Jubilee Room at
on November 15, 1961, at the
of the Textile Institute,
shire section, were enter-
by the Pillsbury Morris
by its
Mr. Donald Hudson.

Mr Bickham Sweet-Escott, for 14 years British Petroleum's treasurer and during the Second World War one of the pillars of S.O.E., died on November 12, at the age of 74. Bickham Aldred Cowan Sweet-Escott was born on June 6, 1907, and educated at Winchester and Balliol, where he got a first in Greats. For eight years before the war he was with the British Overseas Bank, which involved him in much travelling in central and eastern Europe. When war broke out in 1939 he was co-opted into the infant organization that was to become Special Operations Executive—responsible for

planning and directing resistance movements in occupied territories. As he described it in his book of memoirs, *My War, My Secret* (1965), Baker-Saunders Irregular's introduction to this secret body was calculated to appear strongly to someone properly brought up on the works of John Buchan: "For security reasons I cannot tell you the sort of a job I would be. All I can say is that if you join us, you mustn't be afraid of agony, and you mustn't be afraid of murder."

Sweet-Escott may have been forged, but as far as is known he was a man of steel. What he did was in a way even more valuable to the war effort. He survived.

Uniquely he ended the war as he had begun it, as a staff officer in the East. For five years in an organization not especially noted for continuity, he performed functions of growing responsibility in all theatres, ending up as Chief of Staff for all S.O.E.'s operating in South-East Asia, with a wife and two children.

He made himself indispensable to a succession of SOE commanders by his absolute integrity, by a happy combination of tact and firmness, and by his quite phenomenal capacity for hard work. The war was over, but his commitments in France, Greece and Yugoslavia probably owed more to his constant watch over their interests than even the most senior of their officers knew.

When the war ended Sweet-Escott was the general manager of the famous post office which he occupied until it was abolished by merger in 1958. He then became Manager (Finance and Exchange) of —

MR FRANK

B. and R. B. write:
Mr Frank Harvey, the actor, playwright, and screenwriter, died at his home in Overy St Mary, Devon, on November 6. He was 69.
Educated at Wellington and St Catherine's, Cambridge, where he read English (as well as editing one of the university magazines), it was his third year that he gravitated towards the theatre, a not altogether surprising development, seeing that both his father and grandfather had been themselves actors/playwrights.
At the Festival Theatre, under the direction of Joseph Macleod, later of BBC, he made his stage debut, and he jumped scenery and set design, "just to get the book", in the prompter's room.
His handsome reward was a princely ten-shillings a week. More gratifying was the presence of a young actress, Margaret Litchfield, with whom he promptly fell in love and eventually married. The union was blessed by two sons, John and Philip.
Frank Harvey's first considerable success as a dramatist was his play, *Saloon Bar*, which had a long run at the Theatre in the early days of the Second World War and subsequently toured with several repertory companies throughout the country. It was associated with the beginning of the "revue" movement, and Gordon Craig, for whom he wrote, and who was equally successful with other and equally successful theatrical vehicles, such as *Le Pottelzeiz*.
Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the

DR RICHARD

Dr Richard N. Cox, FRAeS, was Professor of Aerodynamics at City University from 1967/75. He was 55.

The ill-health which forced him to retire six years ago did not keep him from the search to which he was dedicated. He carried on as a part-time professor at City and a part-time appointment at the University of Glasgow.

He changed to university work as a distinguished engineer in the Scientific Civil Service. The range of his interests in aerodynamics was widely wide, derived from his experience in a number of different countries, where he worked in both academic and government research establishments.

He is a member of subcommittee of the Aeronautical Research Council and deputy chairman of the Aerodynamic Panel of AGARD.

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and development, he was involved

test will
rd Maugham
ves £67,262
Maugham (Robin
gham), of Brighton, the
shier and playwright, left estate
ed at £57,262.

later Group Finance Coordinator at BP, and as such responsible for raising some £1,000 for the group in international markets.

Sweet-Escott was a man who, although working himself incredibly hard, always seemed to find time to be generous and about all for friendships. In addition to Baker Street Irregular he wrote a book for Chatham House on Greek politics, and at one time was a frequent broadcaster on the overseas service.

In his later years he took up hunting, first stag then fox, pursuing both beasts with an energy as restless as if they had been storm droppers. To him the whole approach to him he was always generous of time, trouble, and of (very good) advice.

In 1973 the German magazine *Der Spiegel* paid Sweet-Escott "a substantial sum of money" in libel damages for his publication's suggestion that he had arranged the aircraft crash in which General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, was killed in 1943. The article, which appeared in 1967, was written by Herr Rolf Hochhuth, the playwright, who also played that Winston Churchill had been implicated in arranging Sikorski's death.

A year later the newspaper *Die Welt* also paid Sweet-Escott substantial damages for "inadvertently publishing a letter from Hochhuth repeating the libellous suggestion that he (Sweet-Escott) had organized "the supposed murder" of Sikorski.

He was twice married.

HARVEY
 commissioned in The Royal Tank Regiment, and found himself in North Africa. Wounded at El Alamein, he was posted back to England and the Army Film Unit at Pinewood Studios. Here, his talents were gladly utilized, his first assignment being *The Love of Mary and Burma Victory*—perhaps the most notable.
 Demobilized, he divided his time between theatre and film. A brilliant adaptation of Graham Greene's *Brighton Rock* gave Richard Attenborough his first major theatrical success. His play, *Elizabeth of Ladymead* subsequently filmed by Herbert Wilcox, and Dame Anna Neagle in the title role. More recently, a sensitive adaptation of Thomas Hardy's *The Day After Tomorrow*, *Far from the Madding Crowd*, playing to the capacity audiences at the Empire, Shaftesbury Avenue, enjoyed an equally successful non-conventional tour in the United States with Miss Deborah Kerr playing the role she created in London.
 Among the films on which Attenborough has collaborated, the most memorable are the car-winning *Seven Days To Noon*, *Private's Progress*, and *All Right, Jack*, which established Peter Sellers as a brilliant, confident of genius.
 A traditionalist, he is, nevertheless, different to the point of originality, a man rich in philosophy with both eye and ear as acute as they were accurate, in the all too frequently abrasive world of the cinema. Frank Harvey enjoyed the respect and affection of all who encountered him. And will be so

COX

framing policy for Britain
for other Nato countries.
His real speciality was
aerodynamics, although he also
worked on fuelled jet flow,
acoustic and plasma flow,
and aerodynamics. Later he concen-
trated on non-aeronautical
applications such as industrial
and architectural aerody-
namics, physiological convec-
tion flows and hospital oper-
ation on the ventilation of
buildings. He was educated at York-
shire Grammar School, Lough-
borough College and the
University of London. After
military service in the Royal
Engineers he took up post-
graduate work at Imperial
College, Christ's College,
Cambridge, and the Max
Planck Institute, Göttingen,
Germany. His research, also, took him
abroad, first to Canada, from
1954, then to France as
Associate Professor at the
University of Aix-Marseille in
1961. He was also a Visiting
Lecturer at the Sorbonne.
He leaves a widow;
three sons, two sons and three
daughters.

nslow, Middlesex, left estate
ed at £62,725 net. He left his
erty equally between the
ities fund of Hounslow
ital and the Royal National
tute for the Blind.
her estates include (net,
e tax paid):

هكذا من الأصل

Birthdays



Mr Daniel Barenboim, who

TODAY: Mr. Aaron Copland, 81; Mr. Eric Crozier, 67; Miss Elisabeth Frink, 51; Mr. Harold L. Harwood, 77; Sir Joseph Lockwood, 77; Mr. Richard A. Nelson, 74; Lord Rensay of Camerburgh, 77.

TOMORROW: Sir Olaf Caroe, 89; Miss Petula Clark, 47; Mr. André Deutsch, 64; Professor Peter Dickinson, 47; Sir Hugh Grosvenor, 77; Mr. Raymond J. Harrison, 76; Averell Harriman, 90; Miss G. Cecil Jones, 75; Sir Richard J. Galois, 65; Mr. D. D. Resa Smith, 52; Mr. A. A. Robinson, 52; Major General J. K. Shepherd, 73; Sir

Latest wills
Lord Maugham
leaves £67,262
Lord Maugham (Robin Maugham), of Brighton, the novelist and playwright, left estate valued at £67,262.

Saturday Review

The humane face of genius

January 1, 1944 was not a propitious time for the designer of great Edwardian country houses to die. England was a depressing place during that grey winter. The war seemed never ending. Perhaps the tide had turned, but the ceaseless destruction by all the combatants of the European monuments seemed to go on and on. For a man who passionately cared for old buildings and the traditions that had made them it must have seemed ghastly.

It started in Holland, but had soon moved to England. London, Exeter and Bath were bombed, but that was nothing compared with the destruction experienced in Italy as the Allies smashed their way up the country. In France, the medieval cities of Caen and Rouen were lost, places in which the architect some 60 years earlier had wandered as a young man, discovering the way in which roofs lapped around tall towers and how the classical orders could be used with wit and style. They were lessons that he was to put to good use in all those "dream houses" in what now seemed a world lost for ever.

And, finally, Germany, led ironically by a man who loved architecture but who brought on to his country a destruction never before experienced in a European war. Every ancient city was destroyed, every day a medieval town or a baroque palace was smashed by Bomber Harris. Nuremberg, Munich, Lubeck, and neo-classical Berlin — at least Lutyens was spared hearing of the most scandalous destruction of all, the firing of Dresden.

Architects could do little about all this. Ninian Comper discovered that the Campanile in Venice was being used by the RAF as an aiming mark and, by forcing his way into Churchill's presence, succeeded in stopping that. But Lutyens, the 72-year-old President of the Royal Academy, dying of cancer, found that he could do little but design grandiose schemes for London (not dissimilar to the schemes that Hitler and Speer were toying with in Berlin), which assumed that by the end

of the war practically everything would be gone and that it would be necessary to rebuild the whole of the great war.

Throughout the world the modern revolution seemed to have conquered, not just in the professedly revolutionary states led by Hitler and Stalin, but even in England, where the leftist intellectuals in the ABCA (the Open University of their day) pressed their beliefs on to the unsuspecting soldiery. But those soldiers who were already architects needed no ABCA training. They already had a very different view of architecture from those held by Lutyens and those architects who had been involved in the short English Renaissance between 1880 and 1914.

Had Lutyens lived as long as his American contemporary, Frank Lloyd Wright, who died in 1959 aged 92, he would not have found much to his liking in the modern world, a world that rejected everything that he believed in, an age which cared nothing for traditional materials and traditional forms. He would have found little to enjoy in the Festival of Britain.

When, in 1950, *Country Life*, in a magnificent gesture, published the four great volumes of the *Lutyens Memorial*, few people could be found to give anything but the faintest praise to the work of an architect who had dominated British architecture in one of the few periods in which it, like British music of that time, was admired throughout the world.

The people for whom Lutyens had worked seemed to be without relevance in the 1950s, or as Robert Furneaux Jordan put it, ignoring Lutyens's brilliant architecture and talking only of his clients: "It was all lily ponds, lavender walks and pot-pourri in a Surrey garden. It was also an architecture [which] served mainly to conceal, ever so charmingly, the whole apparatus of conspicuous waste. It all died, as it should have died, in August 1914" (*Victorian Architecture*, Pelican 1966).

Indeed, for an architect, the few years after 1918 were not dissimilar to the years after 1945; the world of the country



Sir Edwin Lutyens: he dominated British architecture at a time when, like British music, it was admired throughout the world.

house had not survived the holocaust begun at Sarajevo. Elgar who, like Lutyens, seemed able to interpret that strangely nostalgic Edwardian dream, found himself after 1919 overcome with depression, and the result was the *Cello Concerto* — that great threnody to the fallen. The last 15 years of his life were barren in spite of the adulation that he received as England's greatest composer since Purcell.

Lutyens, widely considered England's greatest architect since Wren, could not so easily give up. He was only 50 when the war ended and was more ambitious than Elgar had ever been. He had to go on. He had his great palace, The Viceroy's House, New Delhi, to complete, and very soon he was to be commissioned to build the largest cathedral in the world, the Cathedral of Christ the King in Liverpool, only just started in 1939 and destined never to be completed.

It was work on the drawings of this unrealized masterpiece that was to be his only bright time during the last unhappy war years. However, palaces and cathedrals smacked of a past age and perhaps even in 1920 they had little contemporary relevance. But in 1919 Lutyens created in the Cenotaph, a lasting symbol of the loss that the world sustained in the Great War.

He had been commissioned by Lloyd George, only two weeks

before it was needed, to design a "catafalque" past which the troops could march during the victory parade of 1919. He quickly sketched the design and suggested the archaic name Cenotaph for his temporary monument. It was built in wood and plaster, and became an instant success. In its understatement, it seemed to catch exactly the mood of the crowds still reeling under the appalling losses of the war to end war.

The next day *The Times* in a leading article demanded that it be rebuilt in stone and by November 11 1920 the body of the Unknown Warrior was carried past Lutyens's new stone Cenotaph.

Since then it has remained the national symbol of the loss sustained in the wars of the twentieth century. But, like Elgar's *Cello Concerto*, it is a very personal memorial, which reflects a deep depression felt by its author, not just for the loss of a complete generation of young men but for the loss of a world which, for all its unfairness and misery none the less offered to more people than at any other time a secure vision of settled peace and ultimate prosperity.

After the Cenotaph there could be little doubt that it would be Lutyens who received the lion's share of the commissions for the war memorials that were being built in the graveyards in Northern France. For these he designed a series

of monuments in which he developed a unique three-dimensional geometry. This culminated in 1926 in his magnificent Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, using interlocking arches in a highly complex manner which had more to do with the three-dimensional experiments being made at that time just a few miles away in Holland by the revolutionary De Stijl designers, than anything being designed in the rather prim offices of his Neo-Georgian contemporaries.

But while the work of the Dutchmen is illustrated in every contemporary volume on twentieth century architecture, Lutyens's buildings are usually ignored and certainly would not be included in any treatise on modern architecture. It is doubtful if Lutyens would have worried about this. None the less, had the great monuments been published at the time, it is doubtful if his reputation would have sunk quite so low as it did in the 1950s.

He had only himself to blame. It was not that his outlook was particularly reactionary. Many of the leaders of the modern movement were happy to base their architecture on classical principles and all of them paid lip service to the Arts and Crafts Movement, of which Lutyens was one of the leaders. But it was the way that he seemed to grab jobs just for the sake of getting them that stuck in the craw of the younger architects.

On the eve of a major London exhibition devoted to the architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens, Roderick Gradidge applauds his restoration to critical respectability after two generations of disdain

No doubt this cynicism was born of the despair created by the Great War, but it was not pleasant to see Lutyens putting his name to great banks and office blocks, particularly as it was known that a good 90 per cent of the work was often done by other architects — architects who had sometimes been appointed to the job, but had found that it was easier to get their plans through such bodies as the Grosvenor Estate Office if Lutyens's name was attached to the scheme.

It is a situation not unknown in the profession today. Lutyens became very cynical in the Thirties as he chased after prestigious jobs, humming to himself at the drawing board: "How sweet the name of genius sounds in the reporter's ear."

It was not just Lutyens who found himself in this position. Guy Dawber was another great country-house architect whose reputation is not improved by his London work. And Detmar Blow, who, after being discovered as a young man by Ruskin, was led by him to the Arts and Crafts experiments which Gimson was conducting, and in turn, led to his building with his own hands simple country cottages which today seem to be at least 300 years old. But, after the Great War, Blow got involved with the Duke of Westminster and the Grosvenor Estate and nearly went under when he proved unable to handle complex financial deals, while rebuilding for the Duke a lot of Mayfair in a stilted Neo-Georgian style.

It wasn't really the fault of the architects. They had risen to the top of the profession as country-house architects. Suddenly the only work available to them was something of which they had no experience. But the inexperience showed in the ill-planned buildings of the Thirties, with elaborate stone classical details hung on to a steel frame — so much less stylish than the work of their American contemporaries, which showed a professionalism they were unable to match.

So the bright young architects of the Thirties felt only disdain for their elders. They, after all, knew what the answer was. It

was called Functionalism. And at that time it seemed (as did the related Communism) very like the answer. They could ignore everything that went before Gropius. Lutyens most certainly had nothing to teach them.

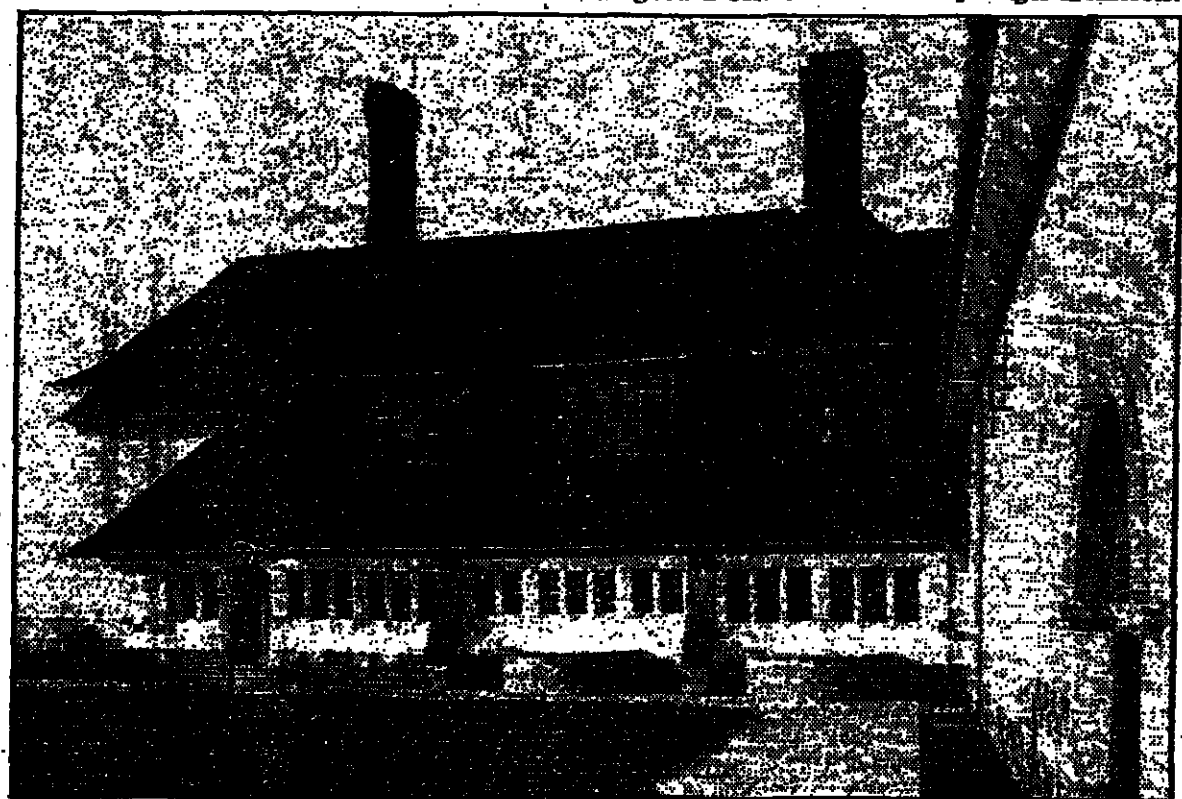
All this was a great pity. If only they had had the humility to learn from him they could have grafted on to their logical architecture a feeling for materials and an understanding of architectural form, which would have made their buildings part of the landscape instead of being imposed upon it — a process which has inevitably alienated the public from modern architecture.

This alienation is a very "modern" concept. In the theatre and in painting it is used to some effect, but in architecture it has led to an insensitivity of the needs of the very people for whom the buildings are intended. The riots in the cities last summer were not the result of bad housing (which had somehow survived despite 40 years of the welfare state). But did not at least part of the cause lie in the failure of well-known "modern" architects to understand human needs?

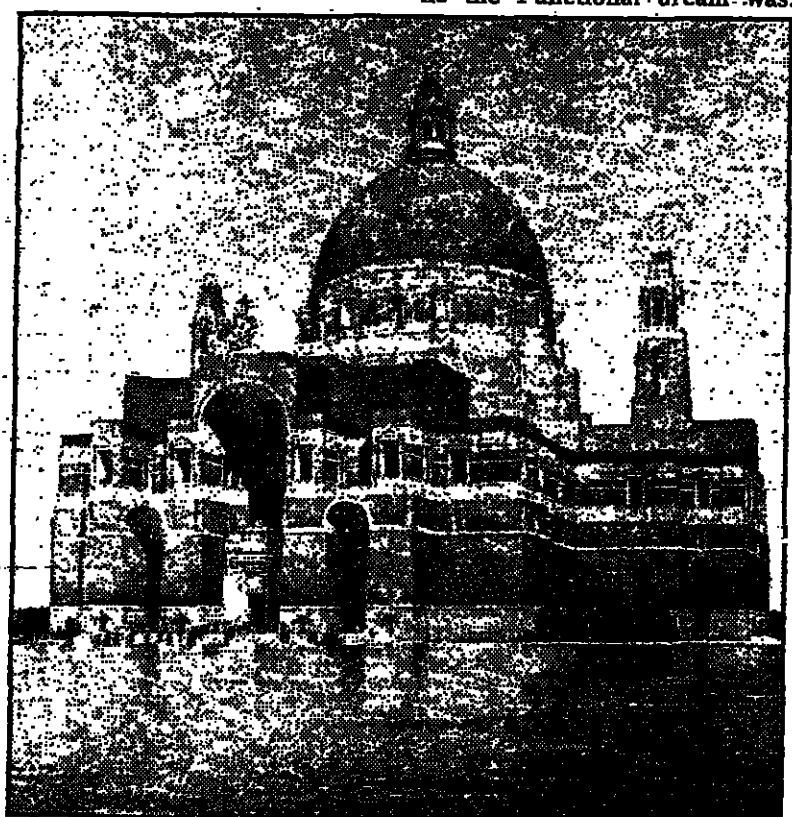
It was these modern architects who, as young men in the Twenties and Thirties, rejected Lutyens and all that he stood for. Now they, in their time, are being rejected by a younger generation which finds that, in spite of all his inconsistencies — or perhaps because of them — Lutyens has more to offer us today than, say, Le Corbusier.

If the Lutyens Exhibition — and the related Gertrude Jekyll Exhibition at the Architectural Association at Bedford Square (which only a few years ago was the home of hard-line modernists in England; so sharply has architectural opinion changed) puts across to the public just a taste of his humane genius, then the public will also come to ask why we have had to put up with so much insensitive architecture for so long.

Although it is true to say that the public gets the sort of architecture that it asks for, if it is never shown what alternatives there are, then it will never be in a position to see what a great lie the Functional dream was.



The Cenotaph (left, at its unveiling, November 11, 1920) is both national memorial and personal symbol. Marshcourt (above, 1901), near Stockbridge, Hampshire, displays in its details Lutyens's delight in complex forms. The model (above right) for the unfinished Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool (1929-40) reveals Wren's influence. Munstead Wood (1896), near Godalming, Surrey (right) glimpsed through its shrubbery as intended by both architect and the gardener Gertrude Jekyll, for whom he designed it. The Arts Council's Lutyens exhibition opens on Wednesday at the Hayward Gallery on London's South Bank, and continues until January 31.



Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Skiing in Wyoming

Riding the slopes in cowboy country

Mist rising over the Snake River valley at dawn on a crisp winter's morning is a sight worth crossing the Atlantic to see. Elk stand about in the nearby distances, crested ducks bob in the streams, and from the flat snowy peaks of the valley floor, the Grand Teton mountains rise sharp and awesome, their jagged peaks glinting in the early Wyoming sunshine.

A skiing holiday at Jackson Hole in Wyoming is more than a splendid ski experience, though it is certainly that. The chutes and gullies of Rendezvous Mountain are challenge enough to draw the hard men of skiing year after year, and there are plenty of

intermediates who like their skiing interesting. Racing the cable car 2.4 miles down the mountain, a drop of 4,139 feet, is a popular sport for the fit and fearless. And there is another sight one does not see too often on steep mountains, real cross-country skiers sweeping down with graceful telemark turns.

The cable car, by the way, is bookable, so you can eat breakfast instead of queuing. Chairlifts make up the rest of the lift system, and as usual in American resorts, there are ski host guides to the mountain. The grooming of the intermediate slopes is immaculate.

Teton Village, the resort

area at the base of Rendezvous Mountain, is a well-designed modern development with luxury and budget hotel and condominium accommodation, shops, bars, restaurants and a bus service into town.

Town is Jackson Hole where real cowboys only they call them ranchers, can be seen loping along the boardwalks, playing pool or dancing the western swing in the Million Dollar Cowboy Bar.

Drink bourbon in the Cowboy Bar or chocolate malted across the street at Jackson Drug where the old-fashioned soda fountain looks like this set for a boyhood of Mickey Rooney film. The drug store

sells guns, fortune cookies and sacks of Bull Durham tobacco for rolling one-handed in the saddle. For a western hat (Stetson) is a make not a style) and a roundup on hat lore, step over to the outfitter across the square.

We stayed at Jackson Hole Racquet Club, between town and Teton Village, and much enjoyed the domestic splendours of the American way of life. A one-bedroom condominium is enormous with walk-in refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, dryer and log burning fireplace. The Racquet Club has its own shops, restaurant and sports facilities. So if it were

not for the skiing and other distractions of the area, there would be no need to stray further than the front gate.

One excursion not to be missed, despite its exhausting discomfort, is a snowmobile track to see the geysers in Yellowstone Park. This is not the "wilderness experience" the brochures describe. There is no straying from the groomed track and no loitering at speeds anything less than 30 mph to admire the view. It is, without doubt a kind of desecration to create such a disturbance of the peace with these noisy machines, but the views are utterly breathtaking, and

there were buffalo grazing round Old Faithful.

How to get there: Frontier Airlines has daily flights to Jackson Hole from Denver and from Salt Lake City. Ski America has a Jackson package from £504 for two weeks including the transatlantic flight. For details of the resort and locally available packages write to Teton Village Resort Association, Jackson Hole, Wyoming 83001. For details of rentals and ski school arrangements write to Jackson Hole Racquet Club Resort, Star Route 362A, Jackson Hole, Wyoming 83001.

S.C.P.

Resorts/Nicholas Hirst

All the ups and downs

The voice sounded as though it came from the top of a horse. "Do you know," it said, "there has been a dirty wine glass in my room since Tuesday." Think it was Friday at the time, but it doesn't really matter. There are people who like the informality of the occasional dirty glass in a chaperon and people who do not.

The young lady with the voice should have chosen an hotel. One, perhaps, like the Hotel Des Neiges where I stayed in Courchevel, a French resort where the tres chic French rub shoulders with other tres chic French, the night clubs have tres chic French entertainers — last year a high-class dress show and the restaurants serve up enough calories in a day to take a week to ski off.

Those who prefer chalets or self-catering would do better to stay in Meribel, part of the three-valley ski area linking Courchevel and Val Thorens. The lift system is fast and efficient with little queuing and other routes when queues do form, and the choice of resort should de-

pend on choice of accommodation.

For me, staying in a luxury hotel while skiing was a new experience, not that my experience is very extensive, but it is easy to see how the pampered feeling can grow on you. At the Hotel Des Neiges there was even someone to carry skis out of the ski room on to the snow for you. Ah, luxury. But the real luxury is the skiing. This is a resort for those who can enjoy the panorama of the three valleys, the fast black runs sweeping down from Courchevel 1850 to 1300, and the bumps of Col De Chauxrossa, and if the weather is good the terrifying "Coulloirs" leading down from La Souleire.

The three-valleys run itself, taking you high above Meribel-Mottaret, where there is an excellent self-service restaurant by the lift station, involves little transversing and much excellent skiing. In the mid-March when I was there, except for one day of rain, the sun was so warm it was actually sensible to ski in jeans and a shirt with something warm and snowproof carried just in case.

High up, the snow remained good with a light covering swirling under your skis, but ice, particularly going down to Meribel, made the slopes very treacherous. Sloping skating rinks where even tigers could fall. The other problem is getting back to Meribel before the lifts close, avoiding an expensive taxi ride.

Late in the season the black runs down from 1850 to 1300 are best attempted early in the morning before the sun turns the snow into heavy going slush on the lower slopes. I hit the Jean Blanc run, an international piste, "hit" from time to time being the operative word, as the first real run of the day. It starts in a steep mogul bowl and then levels out and falls in step with some really fast stretches through 34 marked stages to pick up a chair lift at the bottom, and bring you back for a go at jockeys, a shorter, seemingly steeper version of the same thing.

With 300 kilometres of marked skiing and all the off-piste anybody could ever wish for this is an area where you could return for several years and still find something new to do. For beginners there is a long, gentle piste running beside the main hotels and good intermediate skiing around Altitude, where there is another good restaurant.

But for eating, the place not to miss is Le Yaca at Courchevel 1300, a nouvelle cuisine establishment, per excellence where the light, joints are roasted over an open fire, and more courses are presented than you can count.



Alta, Utah... some of the slopes are matchless.

The Rockies/John Young

Nordic gods and pampered pistes

"Ladies and gentlemen, it's winter in Denver." We soon saw what the pilot meant as our aircraft lurched and bumped its way through a grey fog that blurred every feature of the snowbound landscape. A white blizzard drove the snow in vicious eddies across the tarmac and around the terminal buildings. Winter it was indeed.

We had flown down from, of all places, Anchorage, Alaska, on the daily morning "red-eye" flight, which leaves shortly after midnight to allow passengers to catch breakfast-time connections from Seattle to other American cities. That had been preceded by a 10-hour flight from Gatwick, so that we were not in the best of shape to begin a week's strenuous skiing.

A sunny Sunday on Copper Mountain, Colorado, and something to restore morale. But by the time we reached our next destination, Salt Lake City, the following evening, the blizzards had returned, and we ended up pushing our minibuses up the road to Snowbird.

Snowstorms are, of course, seen in entirely different ways by permanent residents of ski resorts, whose livelihood depends on regular and copious precipitation, and by itinerant journalists who are respected in the space of a few frantic hours to report on what the United States has to offer British tourists. No doubt that particular storm deposited a good deal of the deep powder for which Utah is famous. But, being unable to see more than a couple of feet in front of my ice-encrusted goggles, I failed to derive the pleasure that I undoubtedly should have.

The next two days were a great improvement. Park City, some 25 miles the other side of the state capital, is a cheerfully restored mining town, which is by way of being a national monument. Its bawdy, uninhibited past contrasts curiously with the present-day liquor laws which apparently require that, in order to drink wine in a restaurant, you must either become a "club member" or bring a bottle with you in

what is known as a "brown bag."

The skiing, as in most of the Rocky Mountain resorts, is mainly on moderate-to-testing trails through the forests. Above the treeline there are open snowfields which at their best, when the snow is light and feathery, offer matchless off-piste skiing, but are best avoided when the going is sticky.

A couple of miles from Park City is a new development at Deer Valley, which is due to open this season. Our British party was given the opportunity to try the new

pistes in advance, uphill transport being provided on "snowcats", the powerful caterpillar tractors used to groom the slopes.

Our host for the day was none other than Stein Erik Olsen, a national champion skier, who in his mid-50s still resembles everyone's idea of a blond Nordic god. He skis like one too, swooping down the slopes with a winged ease that makes his success for all their skill and bravery, look clumsy by comparison.

Three days in Utah and one in Colorado are not enough to provide more than a superficial impression of the attractions of the Rockies. One surprising thing is the relative absence of the sort of interlinking lift systems that are to be found in Europe. Each resort appears jealous of its independence, although it should be added that large areas are owned by the United States Forestry Commission which, under pressure from conservationists, imposes strict controls on development.

Europeans are also likely to be amazed by the immaculate condition of the pistes. Teams of "manicurists" work half the night under floodlights, fearful perhaps that some litigious visitor will claim that his broken leg was caused by catching his ski tip on an exposed rock.

The multi-millionaire developer of Deer Valley is to be determined to tolerate neither "goggles" nor lift queues. Their speaker the authentic voice of American tycoonery.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Remember the other battle of Hastings

Like most of the young people of my generation some 50 years ago my knowledge of English history was chiefly based on a study of 1066 and All That. Rather than

in Macaulay, Trevelyan, Oman, Stubbs, or even Martin, one received a true picture of the history of England. The solution of sociological problems by Magna Carta and the practical implications of that early essay in democracy were properly impressed on me by the version that ran "that the Barons should not be tried except by a special jury of other Barons who would understand".

It was in this great book, too, that the importance of Hastings in the history of England was duly emphasised, but Sellar and Yeatman were wrong when they maintained that the only memorable dates in such a history were 55 BC and 1066. There was a third, 1895, and that too, curiously enough, was also at Hastings. In the book of the great international tournament published in 1896, H. E. Dobell tells how he came up with the idea while walking with fellow-enthusiasts. As a boy I got to know this remarkable man quite well. We shared a joint passion for chess and music, and I would see him one day at a chess event and find myself

sitting the next evening in a bandstand at Queen's Hall.

Through his energetic efforts the world's best chess players were lured to Hastings by what was then regarded as the magnificent prize list of £627 10s. From England there was the world champion, Emanuel Lasker; from Russia, Tschigorin; from Germany the great classical player, Tarrasch; and many other famous figures. Winner of first prize was the American, Pillsbury. Twenty-four years passed and another important international tournament was played at Hastings, the Victory tournament of 1919 that was won by Capablanca. A still stronger tournament was won in 1922 by his great rival Alekhine.

But the real Hastings series of international chess congresses started in 1920 and, with an interval for the Second World War, has continued until the present day. In the 55 congresses since then all the great players of our time have competed, with the one exception of Bobby Fischer.

Sponsors for the event have been, in the first place, the Hastings and St Leonards Corporation, which has continued to play a valuable part

in the organization of great tournaments, followed by such individual sponsors as The Times, Zetters, International Pools, Ladbrokes, James Slater, W. R. Morry, the Friends of Chess, and International Computers.

ICL is sponsoring the fifty-seventh Congress which is due to start on December 28. Thirteen out of the 14 players are fixed: from the Soviet Union there are coming grandmasters Romanishin and Kupreichik, players of considerable imagination and ingenuity, blessed with that original faculty that the Continentals term fantasy.

From the United States there are grandmasters Christiansen and Lein; from Sweden last year's first prize-winner, Ulf Andersson; from The Netherlands international grandmaster, Ree; from Spain last year's winner of the Challengers' international master Rivas.

One more place remains to be filled, but already it is clear that the next Hastings Premier will be the strongest in Elo-rating terms we have ever had, and that the tournament should produce much fine chess. Here, as for the past, it is a beautiful game between two of the contestants; it was played at Mar del Plata in Argentina earlier this year in an event that was an unofficial contest between Europe and the Americas.

White: Ulf Andersson. Black: Larry Christiansen. Queen's Pawn Opening.

1. N-KB3, P-Q3
I like to play 1... P-QB4 here, showing my opponent I have no objection to playing a Sicilian Defence (after 2. P-K4) and also giving Black some home on the centre.

2. P-Q4, P-K3 5. 0-0 0-0
3. P-Q3, B-B2 6. P-K1, P-Q4
4. B-N2, N-KB3

White was threatening to occupy the centre by P-K4, so Black transposes into a sort of King's Indian or Grunfeld Defence — but at the cost of spending two tempi in playing P-Q4. The alternative, which seems preferable, is to get into a sort of P-Defence by 6... Q-N2; 7. P-K4, P-K4.
7. P-K4, P-K3 8. N-K3, N-K4
8. P-K3, P-B4. It is an almost invariable rule in such positions that multiple ex-

changes only accentuate weaknesses. 11. N-K3, N-K3
This symmetry in no way helps his cause. E. Sindik, in Sahovski Glasnik, seems to favour the passive 11... B-K3. But in any case at this stage Black is strategically lost.

12. N-K4, N-K3 13. B-K3, N-K3
This was his last chance to gain some play by 13... P-K4.
14. Q-N3, R-N1 15. Q-N1, Q-N1
16. Q-N3, R-K1 17. R-QB1, B-N4
Allowing the ensuing pretty and decisive sacrifice.

18. R-N1, P-N2 19. K-N2, R-N2
20. Q-N1, R-N2 21. Q-N2, R-N2
22. Q-N1, R-N2 23. Q-N1, R-N2

All this he must have foreseen when making his combination on move 18. Now he threatens: 24. Q-Q8 ch, QxQ; 25. R-Q8 ch, B-B1; 26. B-B5.

27. P-K4
If 27... R-KP2, 28. K-B1, R-B7; 29. B-Q4.
28. P-Q4, R-N1 29. R-N1, P-K3
30. P-N3, B-B1 31. P-K3, R-N3
31. P-N3, B-B1
He cannot prevent the stately march of the White King to K-N5 via K-R4.

Teleview/Elkan Allan

Getting the bird

You may be aware that, sooner or later, English speaking television programmes beamed directly from satellites will be available for those with suitable aerials. What you may not know is that this will be happening much sooner than later — within two months, in fact.

A company called Satellite Television, backed by two merchant banks and headed by a former Thames producer, Brian Haynes, has leased a channel in a dying Orbital Test Satellite from British Telecom. The French use the only other channel for transmissions to Tunisia. The British outfit has already sent tapes, including a wildlife documentary made by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds — a jockey choice, when you remember that "birds" is slang for satellites. It was received as far apart as Helsinki and Montreux where, by no coincidence, industry gatherings were being held at the time.

By late next January, sporadic tests will have given way to a regular nightly transmission of an hour-and-a-half, soon building to three hours, and by the end of the first year, six hours on week nights and ten hours at weekends.

Feature films are likely to play a large part in these schedules, but there will also be sport, news, cultural and entertainment programmes, as well as nightly pan-European weather reports and forecasts.

The transmissions will all be in English and come from London — Satellite TV is finalising a deal with one of the facility houses that have sprung up to service independent foreign producers but they will not be seen in Britain at first. No individuals or cable companies are going to spend the £10,000 necessary for a three-metre dish while it is illegal to receive signals before that moment, the British Government is not issuing any licences.

All this will change by the time the present OTS satellite uses up the gases that keep it on course, Haynes expects to have taken a channel in another, more powerful satellite going up next August. By 1986 there will be an even higher-power "bird" going up, to bring several programmes to anyone prepared to spend £200 for a window sill aerial. The BBC is expected to have at least one channel in that. But soon, the sky over Europe will be full of satellites, with a choice of some 40 channels to those living in South-east England. Long before that there will have to be a more positive governmental policy than the present one of ignoring a fact of life they find inconvenient, not to say threatening to the broadcasting status quo.

Perhaps because of their longer hours of darkness and the pattern of their other television and entertainment possibilities, Scandinavians are an immediate market. Finland and Norway have already given Satellite Television the go-ahead, but the European licensing authority, Eutelsat, may insist on a scrambled signal, so that its member-countries can keep control of what their citizens may be permitted to watch.

Running a satellite operation is extremely expensive. American operators pay \$1m a year for satellite space, but Haynes and his backers believe that multinational advertisers will pay premium rates for advertising that covers most of Europe. Already, Schweppes and Unilever have reserved airtime.

Earlier this year, in the living-room of a small house in a Sheffield suburb, I watched Russian programmes beamed to a satellite dish, and caught by a home-made dish. Steve Birrell, a BBC engineer, had cobbled together the only home-made receiver in Britain, and the results were impressive. Now there is a rumour that the Russians are

preparing to enter the commercial field by putting out entertainment programmes themselves — and selling

airtime to capitalist advertisers. I cannot believe that, even if they do, their programmes would have the same ratings appeal as their British rivals with American purchases. However, they would be strong on sport, opera and, and their looming presence and ideological overtones may help to concentrate the minds of European governments, including our own, who are dragging their feet over this powerful and inevitable development.

Other prospective satellite companies include one from Luxembourg, who are unlikely to take any more notice of other governments' restrictions in television as they do in radio.

In the absence of any British governmental recognition, Satellite TV is voluntarily adopting IBA rules and regulation advertising breaks of not more than seven minutes in any one hour. This rather touching attempt to prove what good children they are has so far fallen on stony ground.

Approaches from British cable companies to be allowed to carry satellite transmissions have met with what the company's spokesperson calls "a loud raspberry". The Home Office is known to be studying the matter, but has so far contented itself with forecasting what it calls a "modest start" when a British "bird" goes up in the mid-eighties. Translated, this appears to mean using only two of the five channels then available, and restricting the use of the BBC and, possibly, existing ITV companies.

But we are about to be swept along on a new tide of broadcasting, and, much as the established authorities would like to stem it, they would only be playing King Canute. It is in the nature of all authority to want to keep that authority and to resist anything that threatens it. Up to now, they have been able to plead a shortage of channels. As Peter Jay described in his MacTaggart Lecture at Edinburgh, the battles that were fought by the great seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth-century heroes of free speech and free publication will have to be fought again, when there is a compelling need for continued monolithic broadcasting franchises.

He was wrong in one particular: "This lecture is explicitly and deliberately futuristic. It is about the day after tomorrow." Although he was speaking only three months ago, he is already out of date.

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Countdown to Christmas: 3

...a peppermill

A famous name on an elegantly wrapped package gives extra cachet to any gift. Asprey, whose catalogue includes items costing five or even six figures' worth of sterling, also have some coverable and affordable items. Eachew, the horrors of swizzle sticks, bottle, thermometers, costly cradles and buckets too shallow to cool a hock bottle or a magnum.



Travelling pepper mill, with pochette, £7.25, cork gripper, £16.75 and expanding stopper, £17.25.

Maxie wants...

This week's Times chip is Maccabee, aged three

Start of play in our seasonal roundup to the Christmas card was declared one evening in October when the three of us were hanging round the kitchen after supper playing with matches and denigrating Beatrix Potter.

Last year's hostilities broke out over the mother-in-law. The year before, over the inwards of an under-cooked duck (well, I never pretended to domestic attainments). This year's festal anguish began that evening when a casually introduced "guest" revealed that the youngest member of the family triumvirate—Maxie, aged three, female—harboured unacceptable views on the subject of Christmas presents.

Maxie (short for Maccabee) is a child programmed from infancy to be peculiar, brash and naughty (up to a point), and to leap tall chesters in a single bound. In a word, to strike out, to shun the ordinary, to disdain the trivial trappings of fashion, to sneer at convention.

And what does she want for Christmas? One pair of striped dungarees and a rabbit. (I suppose in shame the third item—a clock).

One pair of "stripes" overalls, though they may fall short of the garish, as delineated: "blue, green, brown, orange, silver, yellow, red, purple".

A stuffed tiger: As rabbits, whether live or synthetic, fall within the parental category of meek

indeed, from any store, avoid a brandy warmer, Elgin and "thisle" glasses, fishbowl-like brandy "balloons"—no one knowing anything about wine will thank you for them.

A chrome and bamboo gripper for holding the cork of a sparkling wine while you turn the bottle is useful, so is a silver-plated expanding stopper for keeping in the fizz in bubbly wines; indeed, this type is more versatile than the "push down and clamp on" stopper because it will work on a magnum as well as a bottle. What I should like most from

this emporium, however, is a gilt "travelling" peppermill, as small as a lipstick, with its own red purse string pouch. Useful for peppering up tomato juice or adding to bullshots.

The "Winesaver" is a device which claws out broken or driven in corks from a bottle—perhaps a gadget, but one that will certainly create conversation and interest with anyone looking for a drink while you are fishing about with it. It is nearly made and sleekly finished, is easy to pack and light to post.

British wine lovers may already have subscriptions to *Decanter* magazine—or they should have. The San Diego *Wine Spectator*, a newspaper-style fortnightly is packed with information from throughout the world, specialist contributions by respected authorities.

The "Winesaver" costs £3 inclusive of postage from Kitchen Plus, c/o Phoenix Callar Restaurant, Ramenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

Decanter Magazine costs £16 a year in the United Kingdom. Write to them at 16 Blackfriars Lane, ECU.

The *Wine Spectator* costs £25 a year, from its offices at 305 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022, United States.

Pamela Vandyke Price

undesirables, we will settle on this spirited beast, which also panders cleverly to the recipient's current obsession with stripes.

A large magnifying glass: this wraps up the scientific development and love-of-nature bit in one neat trick.

One ukulele: smaller than a piano, easier than a bassoon, less annoying than a violin, this should absorb the primitive musical impulses until we reach the electric-guitar and amplifier stage next year.

A 64-pack of wax crayons: no adult who endured a childhood succession of miserable little eight-packs of crayons can fail to purchase the giant box on sight at least once a year and probably more.

A record player: let her start ravaging her own equipment instead of mine.

One water pistol: high dis-

ruptive value: without being lethal.

And, we come clean at last. Along with all the books, the sweets, finger-paints, big red India-rubber balls, puppets and toy cars—a doll's house.

Crayola 64-pack, branches of W. H. Smith, about £2. ■ Water gun, Hamleys and most toy shops, about 99p. ■ Small white rabbit, pet shops, £3. ■ Standard 4-inch magnifying glass, most opticians, £3.50. ■ Bright striped overalls, branches of Hennes of Scandinavia, from £4. ■ Stuffed tiger, Hamleys, about £13.50. ■ Ukulele, musical instrument shops, £7-£10. ■ Corpi Music Maker gramophone, electrically run, model (B3400) with radio, £27.95; battery run, model (B3000), £23.50. ■ Doll's house, Kristin Baybars toy shops, from £3p.

Leslie Plummer



48 days to go...

Make your Christmas a little different this year. If, like me, you allow it to fall into the winter groove where nothing ever changes—the tree at the foot of the stairs, the faded tree lights (a merry little collection bought from Woolworth countless years ago, sunnier light falling with every passing year)—you need to take a grip on the situation.

Start with the turkey. If you always have turkey why not experiment with a goose, or a duck, with sprigged stuffing? The over-large turkey I normally cook in a panic in too short a time (back in the oven at least twice in an attempt to staunch

the juices streaming from the joint where I have purchased them with a knife) will be replaced this year with a brace of pheasants, but I shall order them now and ask for them to be prepared for me. (Those jewelled feathers are a complete deterrent and the last brace I was given was left hanging and hanging in the garage until, finally, I consigned them to the dustbin.)

My decorations are a shoddy collection. I keep meaning to buy replacements. Why not have a different theme this year—all green, with green candles and a touch of silver—or oranges and lemons and fresh fruit and vegetables such as fennel and purple aubergine, laced with red-berried holly and mistletoe. Another idea is to paint everything gold and silver—there are aerosol sprays which will help to give a good effect.

If—horror of horrors—you have a plastic tree, then ditch this year for the fresh variety. The nuisance of falling pine needles is offset by the tangy smell of resin.

If you always invite Aunt Maude and Uncle Arthur to lunch on Boxing Day and fall into a sporadic super in front of television this year ask them to join in the buffet supper planned for the younger members of the household.

One tradition I am loath to change is the mince pie and sherry we dole out to carol singers when we invite them into the hall to sing their best carols. As a child this was the aspect of Christmas I was most attached to. Another is riding on Boxing Day morning—a marvellous way of getting rid of the overfull feeling from the previous day.

Diana Patt

Charity card competition

The judges' second selection from entries received so far in our charity Christmas card competition is this brilliantly colourful Christmas bird (13.5cm x 10cm). It was designed and donated by Jerry Kato for CARE, a network of small villages for the monthly fund-raising. The card costs 75p; two packs of six cost 75p, inc p & p. Cards are available direct from CARE, Village Sales, Melton Road, Sharnon, Leics, LE8 0PB, or from most of the card shops run by the 59 Group of Churches (full list of addresses from 49-Lamb Conduit Street, WC1; send sac).

The CARE card, not necessarily a winner in our competition, was submitted by Mrs V. N. McQuinn, of Oxford. The BLISS card illustrated last week was submitted by Mrs



P. Fine of Tortoridge, N20. Our competition is designed to discover this year's most appealing charity card. It closes on November 23.

If you wish to enter, send us the Christmas card, on sale this year in aid of a nationally registered charity, which you believe has greater artistic merit than any other you have seen being sold during 1981 in the same price range.

The Times will present a cash

prize of £100 to each of the three readers who submit the card which, in the judges' opinion, has the greatest artistic merit in the following price ranges: below 15p, 15p-25p and over 25p.

In addition, The Times will donate, *ex gratia*, £1,000 to the charity benefiting from the sale of the card; considered by the judges to be the best of the three winning entries, regardless of its price range.

Rules of entry

1. Any card submitted must have been sold this year on behalf of a nationally registered charity.
2. The price paid, date and place of purchase must be stated by the person submitting the card.
3. Each entry must be accompanied by a sheet of paper explaining in not more than 40 words, in simple, clearly written English, why you consider the card to have outstanding artistic merit.
4. No reader may submit more than one card in any one price range.
5. Two copies of the card must accompany each entry.
6. No employees of Times Newspapers or their families may enter the competition.
7. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into.
8. Entries should be sent, clearly stating entrant's name and address, in addition to the details set out in the Rules, to: The Times (Dept. CC2), 35 Collyer St, London WC2C 9YT.

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2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 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2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 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3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3



The shape of comfort to come — one of the showpiece award winners in this week's International Furniture show in Birmingham. Designed by Mel Mason of furniture makers Welbeck House, and John Greaves who is, wouldn't you guess from the shape, on the design team of Lotus cars, the Lagos Lounger is in soft hide and will cost around £399 when it becomes available next February.



Ice cold at Christmas

If you are planning a party and would like something different as your centrepiece, you might care to consider one of those elaborate ice sculptures that are to be seen dripping inexorably into a hundred embarrassed toasters at all the best banquets. There is no longer any need to spend about £200 to prove that your own ice man cometh, for now there are decorative moulds to fill with water and freeze at home.

There are seven shapes, all between 5 1/4 in and 9 1/4 in high — a Christmas tree, a horn of plenty, an artichoke, a shrimp boat, a fish, a dolphin and, the most effective I think, a swan. You can fill them with boiled water (boiling gives greater clarity) and, for special effects, add a little food colouring. In normal room temperature the frozen shape will, I am assured, last well for two hours.

G. Ettinger, 11 Warwick Street, Regent Street, London W1R 6PU, telephone 01-734 4692, will give names of stockists, or will supply the moulds by mail order — £10.45 each, including p & p.

If the idea of party food whets

your appetite, home-made goodies to buy now and freeze until Christmas are among the novel ideas at a charity sale organized by the London Service League next Tuesday. There will also be crafts made by members, as well as a selection of gifts from 17 shops which will have stands at the bazaar.

Among the foods are gingerbread houses in Tudor and Queen Anne style, £10 to £12, tree ornaments made in cookie dough, candy cones and rocking horses at £2 each, and several varieties of quiches, fruit breads, pumpkin or mince pies, soups and Christmas biscuits.

Decorative items include tree ornaments in felt at £1 each, in hand-painted wood at £2.50 and there are door knocker wreaths in taffeta plaid ribbon with apples and berries £6.50 to £12.50. The Boutique de Noel will be held at Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, W1 from 11am to 3pm and there will be a £2 entrance fee. Instead of being donated to an individual charity, proceeds go to community projects organized by the league — among recent ones a drug awareness programme for schools, and help and entertainment for pensioners.

Shoparound

with Beryl Downing

Another Irons in the fire

Having a younger brother on the brink of world fame is not altogether an advantage when you are an original, talented and independent character yourself. So you can imagine Christopher Irons' reaction when his photographer asked him "Wouldn't he be taking your picture if it weren't for all the hoo-ha about Jeremy?"

The answer, I can assure you, is "Yes", for I first met the two brothers a year ago when they floated past my house in Jeremy's graceful Victorian sailing punt. One of his rare moments of relaxation between filming *Brideshead* and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*.

At the time, Christopher was just setting up an interesting glass studio in Cambridge but had not yet produced his first complete collection. It is now ready — and the timing has rarely been so good with selling beautiful glass gifts for Christmas than with hanging on to the coat tails of a publicity giant.

Not that Christopher is a stranger to the ballyhoo that goes with making films, for during a somewhat undemanding phase of his career buying equipment for the copper mines in Zambia he became involved in filming documentaries shown on BBC's *World About Us*.

He graduated to producing his own films, but eventually decided that he must find a career which would allow him more time with his wife and two children.

With a background which included an engineering training, skippering a chartered yacht in the Mediterranean, and managing

a timber company which, with the filming, provided a combination of artistic freedom and technical discipline, the setting up of Cambridge Glassmakers was a logical step once he had been introduced to Dillon Clarke, a talented freelance artist in glass, who has had her work exhibited in many countries.

Together they have gathered round them a group of experienced craftsmen and Christopher has provided an unusually stimulating atmosphere — a small workshop where studio glass artists have the chance to produce experimental, decorative "one-offs", cushioned by the regular production of two functional ranges, one based on traditional English drinking glasses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and one entirely modern. The quality that the pieces have in common is that they are all hand-made and use techniques that cannot be duplicated by machine.

"They are not only hand-made, but better made", says Christopher. "That's what hand-making is all about. If you can't make it better, why bother at all?"

There are speciality glasses, each of which comes with its own recipe. A hearty brew called Mr Pickwick's caudle (oatmeal, spices and ale) is suggested for the caudle cup (£9.33) which today might be used for punch, and the hippocratic glasses (three sizes from £17.48 to £20.42) were originally for a spicy drink to aid the digestion after a heavy meal but would now be used for liqueur or sherry.

The English tankard (£13.20) comes with a recipe for mulled ale that sounds extremely palatable. You need one pint of ale, four tablespoons brandy, juice of one lemon, half pint water, 1/2 oz demerara sugar, 2 tablespoons each rum and gin, pinch ground nutmeg, pinch ground cinnamon. The ingredients were mixed together and traditionally mulled by immersing a red hot poker in the liquid. With such a lethal mixture I doubt if there was much of the poker left.

For those who prefer modern glass, there is the Midsummer range. The lines are simple and all the emphasis is on colour and texture — small bowls in frosted pinks, greens and blues swirled with clear stripes in the same pastels, £12.26 each, large salad bowls at £24.70, opalescent jugs in the same cool pastels looking delicious as a frozen daquiri — various sizes from £18.41 to £37.40.

In London you can find examples of both the traditional and modern ranges at Asprey's City branch in Fenchurch Street. David Messum of Windsor has mostly the modern pieces, Francis & Co., 18 St. Michael's Row, Chester, the traditional. Joshua Taylor, Cambridge, James Rossiter, Bath and The Kenilf Gallery, Winchester, Gloucestershire, have both. For other stockists write to Cambridge Glassmakers, Auckland Road, Cambridge CB5 8DW, or telephone 0223 316464. They also welcome visitors to watch the molten glass being worked by hand.



Christopher Irons in his workshop with glassmaker John Payne, and below handmade glass by Cambridge Glassmakers. Left, from the modern Midsummer range, one pint jug with twist handle, £24.77 and 4 1/4 in spiralled bowl, £14.81, both in frosted pink, blue or green. From the King's Hall traditional range, three cordial glasses, £15.82, £12.51 and £11.22 and a twist stemmed goblet, £27.23.



Short sleeved spencer in polyester/Viloft by Twinlock. In cream only in women's or OS sizes, £3. Matching pants, £2.95. Both from Selfridges, London W1; Rackhams, Birmingham; Binns, Liverpool.

Winter warmers in cold combat

It can't be coincidence that as the cost of central heating makes us turn down the thermostat and pile on the woollies, all the chain stores are going in for thermal clothing in a big way. But what exactly does "thermal" mean? It appears to me to be a euphemism, both literally and metaphorically, for hot air.

That is not to suggest that thermal fabrics don't work. Devotees of the underwear declare themselves to be snugly insulated as a loft and when I tried a pair of thermal socks in my gardening wellies recently I did indeed find them warmer than wool. No, the argument is about the various fibres used in thermal fabrics.

Damart, who brought thermal underwear to this country from France in 1955 tried at first to sell through the chain stores and were, they say, "laughed out of every company's office". So they set up their own mail order business and now have three million customers. The secret of their success, says Damart, is their use of chlorofibre, plus the particular way it is knitted.

Not many of their newer competitors would agree. Courtaulds, whose Viloft viscose fibre is used for thermal underwear by big names like Wolsey, Morley, Twinlock and... Chilprufe, announce unequivocally that "it is acknowledged that Viloft fabrics have the most acceptable thermal properties".

The main point about thermal fibres is that they are bulkier for their weight than other yarns. In Viloft this is achieved by sending a jet of harmless gas up the middle of the viscose fibre, giving it a hollow, but irregular inside, bulking it out and allowing it to "wick" — draw moisture through the fabric so that it can evaporate instead of remaining clammy on the skin.

Marks and Spencer are not hitching their wagon to any one fibre. They are making some thermal garments from chlorofibre, some in poly/Viloft, some in polyester, taking as their guideline the principle that whatever the fibre, the product must simply be "either lighter for a given end use" than the garment's conventional counterpart.

But not all technical experts are happy about the thermal boom. One told me that he was very uneasy about the "loose and cavalier way the word thermal gets bandied around". There is, he said, no scientific evidence that particular "thermal" fibres perform better than others and as the only place with proper facilities for determining thermal conductivity of fibres is Manchester's Shirley Institute, their tests would be expensive and others would be imprecise.

So, if there are no definitions and no standards, how can we make sure that manufacturers don't stick a thermal label on any old fabric and add an extra couple of pence on the price tag? When you are buying thermal items, the property to look for is bulk without weight. The fabric should feel thicker and softer than you would expect from a similar garment in a conventional fibre. My thermal socks, for instance, felt bulkier than ordinary wool socks (Marks and Spencer men's thermal socks, £1.60).

The principal of thermal underwear is basically that the more space there is between you and your outer clothes, the warmer you will be. Last year's quilted coats were the ideal thermal insulator — a sandwich of textile with quilted wadding between — so a soft fabric with spaces between the weave to trap the air is the one to look for.

In that case, why not just wool? The answer is that wool is indeed the perfect thermal fibre, but if you weave it loosely it shrinks and felts beyond recognition, and won't stand up to regular machine washing. Thermal underwear made from man-made fibres can be washed on a hand hot medium machine programme. Recent tests by *Which?* suggested that polyester and poly/Viloft fabrics washed more satisfactorily than chlorofibre and polypropylene.

The variety of thermal items has increased considerably since last year. The chain stores all offer pretty, lacey vests for women as well as sturdy underwear for men and children. There are also blankets, socks, and gloves.

But some thermal specialists are now offering a selection of skirts, tops and trousers and that is when you have to ask yourself whether they are just cashing in on a trend. If the principle of self-insulation is to wear one snugly fitting thermal layer with another layer of ordinary clothing on top to help trap the air and absorb excess moisture, it is more than a little difficult to see the advantages of a dressy skirt, simply labelled "thermal".

It is worth comparing prices. Similarly styled ladies' thermal vests cost £2.50 at Marks and Spencer, £2.50 at British Home Stores, £2.49 at Woolworths, £3.85 from Damart. Underblankets are £6.95 single from Boots, £6.95 from Marks and Spencer, £14.25 from Damart.

So, as a brief buying guide, if you want to try the effect of thermal fabrics, don't be confused by the variety of fibres — choose the style and texture that appeals to you most and remember that paying more money doesn't necessarily buy more warmth.

Felicity McCready has two small children, a home — and a regular order for Woman and Home. She has an eye for good value...



like this festive December issue!

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All in the big-value December

Woman and Home

Gardening/Roy Hay

A new angle on basic planning

It seems only yesterday that, looking for Christmas presents for friends, we used to complain that "You get nothing for £1 these days". Then it became £2, £5 and now £10, or to be pedantically correct, £9.95 — for that seems to be around the current average for books for garden lovers.

After a lull for a year or so there has been quite a spate of horticultural books, several of a general nature but also happily a number on one genus or group of plants.

Coming with a basic book we have *The Garden Planner* (Fontana £6.95, Collins £9.95 hardback). The consultant editor was Ashley Stephenson, and 19 contributors, of whom I was one, have covered the subject from a new angle.

"They ask first: 'What kind of a garden do you have?' what can be done to improve the soil, drainage, or shelter?" Then "What kind of garden do you want?" The answers, with a wealth of illustrations, both in colour and in black and white, show different types of garden or garden features and how to achieve them.

Another symposium, *The Wisley Book of Gardening* edited by Robert Pearson (Collingridge £15) contains

contributions from 29 authors who cover virtually every aspect of gardening. The illustrations, particularly the line drawings by Charles Stitt, are both helpful and attractive.

Anthony Huxley has filled a gap with *The Penguin Encyclopedia of Gardening* (Allen Lane £9.95). It is neither plant encyclopedia nor how-to-do-it book, but an encyclopedia of technical terms from "abscission" to "zygomorphy" taking in on the way descriptions of tools, chemicals and in the quarters of a million words a vast amount of information that a gardener may need.

It should stand alongside the best of the general encyclopedic works on every gardener's bookshelf. There are 16 pages of colour pictures of gardens — beautiful, but mostly not providing much inspiration for those of us with a smaller acreage than Blenheim Palace or Stourhead.

It is a poor year if no book appears about roses, and death — although some specimens have been so hampered by a thread in their shallow containers for 100 years or more. This is the best book on the subject I have seen.

Again, cacti — and — other

every page, portraits of hum-dre, rose varieties and chapters on rose cultivation, diseases, pests and other matters the rose enthusiast should know about. It is the best value of this autumn's book crop.

Most of us like a "rag" to riches" type of story, and those who have enjoyed many television programmes from Arthur Billitt's garden will also enjoy his *The Story of Clark's Farm* (Ward Lock £6.95). In it he tells how with unassuming toil almost single handed he created a garden of the colour patch, making it into the large highly productive, immaculately kept one that it is today.

I have never been hooked on bonsai or dwarfed trees; to me they are deliberately deformed. But millions of people throughout the world are fascinated by them and will welcome *The Art of Bonsai* by Peter Adams (Ward Lock £7.95).

Growing a bonsai tree is not just a matter of keeping it hovering between life and death — although some specimens have been so hampered by a thread in their shallow containers for 100 years or more. This is the best book on the subject I have seen.

Again, cacti — and — other

succulents are not my favourite group of plants — but they give great pleasure to millions of people. Compared with, say, orchids, they are not very demanding and in their infinite variety quite fascinating. So the very reasonably priced *Pocket Encyclopedia of Cacti in Colour* by Edgar and Alan Lamb (Blandford £3.95) must be obvious tempt even the merest beginner in cactus culture. It really is splendid value, with 326 beautiful colour pictures of cacti and other succulents. The quality of the colour plates even by today's high standards is remarkable.

The geranium, or to be botanically correct the genus *Pelargonium*, has staged a remarkable come-back. The zonal varieties have always been popular for bedding and now that millions of gardeners have a heated greenhouse the regal and other types that are best grown under glass are in demand.

For the enthusiast, *Geraniums for Home and Garden* by Alan Sheppard (David & Charles £8.95) is also well illustrated, filled with highly competent technical advice, compulsory reading and an invaluable reference book.

Still for the specialist we have *The Bulb Book* by Martyn Rix and Roger Phillips (Pan £6.95 paperback, Ward Lock £10.95 hardback). This is a beautiful photographic guide to more than 800 bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes. Most of the plants are shown in flower and leaf and most unusually with their root system intact a presentation I have not previously seen in a modern book. Even the lovely photographs of many of our treasured garden plants growing in the wild.

Finally we have *Ornamental Shrubs* by C. E. Lucas Phillips and Peter Barber (Cassell £14.95). It is a large book and describes thousands of shrubs we may grow in Britain today. It contains 32 pages of colour and a fair complement of monochrome illustrations, but even if it might have been thought that more black and white illustrations, or line drawings, would have made the book much more valuable.

But the text alone makes this a book that anyone interested in ornamental shrubs must acquire — as a present or as a last resort by purchase.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9. Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23 Settlement Day, Nov 30
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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1899	1900	Treas	100.00	+0.05	10.00	
1901	1902	Treas	100.00	+0.05	10.00	
1903	1904	Treas	100.00	+0.05	10.00	
1905	1906	Treas	100.00	+0.05	10.00	
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Savers get
a bonus,
page 20

Business News

THE TIMES Saturday November 14 1981

Personal
finance,
pages 20 and 21

Inflation at 11.7pc and set to rise

By Melvyn Westlake

Inflation turned upwards again last month and looks set to rise further by the end of the year, one, 0.9 per cent increase in the retail price index during October was the fastest monthly rise since the spring, pushing the year-on-year inflation rate to 11.7 per cent from 11.4 per cent in September.

With mortgage and utility price increases in the pipeline, inflation will probably go back over 12 per cent in the next couple of months, exceeding the Government's forecast by more than 2 percentage points.

The main factors behind the latest increase are the supplementary rates levied by a number of local authorities, seasonal foods, and higher cigarette and drink prices. The effect of supplementary rate calls was only partially offset by a cut in bus and tube fares, mainly in London.

The event that has most upset the Government's calculations has been the fall in the pound against other currencies. This has made many imported goods more expensive.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, effectively conceded in Parliament this week that the Government's hopes on inflation had received a setback. He did not expect inflation to fall as fast during the next 18 months as during the past 18 months. The fall in the exchange rate would inevitably exert some pressure in the opposite direction, he said. But he insisted that the trend should remain downward.

However, the upward trend does not seem likely to be resumed until next year. The increase in mortgage rates from 13 to 15 per cent, which is just beginning to be felt, will add two-thirds of a point to the retail price index. On top of this, gas, rail, and telephone charges are all going up.

Manufacturing industry is still experiencing sharp increases in the cost of fuel and materials and in many cases, these have still to be passed on.

The House of Lords will rule in the next few days whether London's supplementary rate call and reduced transport fares remain in force. It has been suggested that London Transport fares could triple if the Lords rules against the Greater London Council.

New forecasts are being prepared by the Treasury. Most private forecasts are predicting inflation in double figures during 1982.

This would mean there had been no overall improvement since the Government took office in May, 1979, when the inflation rate was 10.3 per cent.

The main area of Government success has been in getting wage increases down. Wages and salaries per unit of output are now rising at a quarter of the rate of a year ago. A sharp improvement in productivity this year has offset much of the rise in unit labour costs.

The rate of inflation now depends critically on the level of wage increases during the present round.

Britain's present inflation is about average for the European Community, but a little higher than for the average of all industrial countries which was 10.8 per cent in September.

High hopes of further cut in interest rates

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

Hopes were high last night that the banks will announce further cuts in their interest rates early next week.

Mr Roy Gamble, general manager of the Midland Bank, said: "There are good grounds for a modest reduction in base rates in the next week or so."

Other banks were also optimistic, though some expressed caution about the prospect of liquidity shortages as the main tax-gathering season approaches.

The feeling in money markets is that banks will reduce base rates from 15 to 14 per cent, and perhaps by a further 1 per cent to 14 per cent by Christmas.

It seems unlikely that building societies will reconsider their interest rates until the banks' base rates come down to 14 per cent.

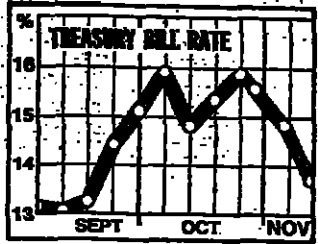
The new mood of optimism in financial markets springs almost entirely from the rapid decline in interest rates in the United States.

This, moreover, is a trend which may have some way to run as the United States economy moves deeper into recession.

Mr Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Brothers in New York, yesterday predicted that the prime-lending rates of United States banks, at present 16 1/2 per cent, could fall to 15 per cent within the next four weeks.

The more dollar rates fall, the more room there is to lower United Kingdom interest rates without weakening the pound.

This week the interest rate differential in favour of the London market has brought considerable overseas demand both for the pound and the relatively high returns available in gilts.



BP blames oil cuts on tax uncertainty

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Plans for the development of four oil and gas fields in the North Sea have been frozen by the Government's offshore taxation regime.

BP executives who supported the recent submission to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association for tax modifications, confirmed yesterday that all the company's future field development plans were under scrutiny because of continuing uncertainty.

The margins fields where development would almost certainly go ahead if the Government introduced changes are the Andrew field with both oil and associated gas reserves, the Bruce gas field, and an extension of the giant Forties field and other reserves which lie to the south of the large Ninian field.

Changes in the offshore tax regime, coupled with higher prices for gas, would provide the impetus for field development plans to go forward. But BP, along with other offshore operators, is faced with the Government's stipulation of an additional £1,000m through the supplementary petroleum duty introduced in the Budget this year.

The new duty and other tax changes mean that BP will pay 500m more in taxes this year than the £1,700m it paid last year. In discussions with the Government the company is emphasising the importance of modifications being made to encourage the development of margins fields while at the same time not increasing the tax burdens on fields already in production.

Meanwhile the company is pressing ahead with the development of its Magnus field to which it was too heavily committed before the latest round of tax changes. The production platform is due to be completed next month and will be floated out in spring next year with first oil production scheduled for April 1983.

ICL pays chip 'royalty'

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

ICL, the British computer company, has agreed to pay Fujitsu, the Japanese electronics company for advanced microchip technology.

The companies, which announced a collaborative agreement in October, are also negotiating the £100m guarantees required by the Japanese Exim Bank which could provide credit facilities for the deal.

Mr Robb Wilmot, managing director of ICL, said yesterday that there was a small payment which would compensate Fujitsu for giving ICL early access to their microchip technology. He emphasized that the payment was modest and well within ICL's financial budget.

The two companies have started work on the customized chips which will be made for ICL based on Fujitsu technology. It is expected that the Japanese company will become ICL's preferred supplier.

The final details of the agreement, however, have not been worked out and the level of payment to be made to Fujitsu in exchange for the early use of the chip technology has also not been decided.

ICL last month announced the basis of the agreement giving the British company access to a new range of super computers and advanced microchip technology.

Laker wins a year's delay in paying £6m

By Simon Proctor

Laker Airways yesterday won some breathing space in its fight to finance the purchase of five DC10 aircraft when the principal American Government agency and its partners financing the deal agreed to a 12-month moratorium on the repayment of part of the \$161.2m (£84.8m) debt.

Laker was due to repay \$12.7m (£6.7m) to the American Export-Import Bank on September 15 but was granted two monthly moratoriums on repayment, the second of which expired yesterday. Another repayment of \$12.7m is due next March.

Three sets of loans are involved—\$86.8m from Eximbank, the American Government export credit agency, and \$74.4m from Private Export Funding Corporation, of New York. The latter loan is guaranteed by Eximbank, and a further \$24.8m is being provided by commercial banks.

A statement from Eximbank said: "Eximbank, PEFCO and the private lenders involved in financing five DC10 aircraft for Laker Airways have agreed to reschedule the two principal payments, which were originally due to them on September 15, 1981, and March 15, 1982. All rescheduled amounts would then be payable in equal amounts over the remaining term of that lender's credit."

Interest rate on rescheduled principal amount would be set by the respective lender. Interest on the original debt, however, will continue to be paid on the date at the rate provided for in the credit agreement.

Next week negotiations on the rescheduling of a separate loan to Laker—\$131m from a group of international banks headed by Midland Bank International—are expected to be concluded. This loan is for the purchase of three A-300 Airbus.

Yesterday, senior bank sources indicated that about three-quarters of the 13 banks had agreed to a rescheduling arrangement.

EEC sugar rule sours UK wines

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's 200 commercial vineyards are threatened by EEC wine regulations that could put up prices by about 25p a bottle.

Major Colin Gillespie, chairman of the English Vineyards Association said: "This is an enormous body blow which could have serious effects on the industry."

British growers work on about 1,000 acres, mainly in the South. They were already running into difficult times because of the second poor harvest after three indifferent ones.

The EEC problem has arisen because of the frequent need to add sugar before fermentation to bring up the alcohol level.

The EEC regulations would make producers add sugar in the form of a liquid sugar product to discourage unnecessary adulteration of wines. Commercial winemakers adding other forms of sugar would face a 10p penalty.

Costs of bringing such products from the Continent, together with potential over-ordering, would add at least £1.50 to the cost of each gallon of British wine, according to Major Gillespie who has vineyards near Wells, Somerset.

This could have a disastrous effect on British wine sales as prices are already comparatively high at an average £3.50 a bottle.



Mr Christopher Ann, a vineyard owner at Alfriston, East Sussex, with a selection of English wines.

Worst month in two years for societies

By Louisa Bourke

Savers slammed the building societies during October, cutting the flow of funds to £154m, the lowest for two years.

Net receipts have been running at fairly modest levels throughout 1981, exceeding £400m only in January and May of this year. The October figures came as no surprise to the societies who had expected the fierce competition from National Savings to divert funds away from them into building society accounts.

Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association, blamed the fall in net receipts on competition, saying: "Unfortunately there is little sign of any recovery, though the recent small decline in market interest rates is encouraging."

The societies can live with net receipts at these levels for some months as demand for home loans is slack and shows signs of declining further.

Homebuyers borrowed £938m during October, the second month running that lending dipped below the £1,000m level, and societies report a noticeable falling off in the number of applications for loans.

The decline will be heightened by the seasonal slump in lending over the Christmas period.

The fall-off in receipts is not being taken lightly by societies. Bristol and West yesterday announced a number of measures to attract customers back to its branches, including an investment account paying 2 per cent over the recommended rate of 9.75 per cent, with virtually no withdrawal constraints.

The society will also experiment with 12-hour opening, six days a week at its head office in Bristol and first-time buyers are being offered a 0.5 per cent reduction on the basic mortgage rate of 15 per cent, or loans up to £15,000. This could prove a powerful magnet to pull in customers.

The big five societies are sceptical of this move and are unlikely to follow.

Most are looking at introducing new consumer services such as cheque book facilities, and several, including the Halifax, have experimented with cash dispenser machines. Bristol and West plans, page 20.

Japanese cut exports to win trade peace

From Paul Routledge, Tokyo, Nov 13

The Japanese Government is seeking to reassure Western trading partners by introducing curbs on excessive exports of manufactured goods.

British MPs, visiting Tokyo, who have raised the issue of trade friction with ministers, say that civil servants and industrial organizations believe an announcement will be made shortly.

One proposal being canvassed at cabinet level is a selective surcharge on exports. It is likely that Japan's domestic market will be opened more to the West.

There could also be greater official encouragement for East-West industrial links—such as the BL-Honda deal—and greater investment in countries where Japanese exports are being blamed for the collapse of domestic manufacturing companies.

Ministers disagree on the degree of export self-discipline and what form it should take, but Japanese employers accept that their trading activities have fuelled a strong protectionist lobby in Europe.

Mr Hoshin Matsuzaki, managing director of Nikkeiren—the Japanese Chamber of Commerce—said yesterday that any return to worldwide trade protectionism would be a fatal blow to Japan.

He conceded that if Japan exported so much that certain sections of western industry were destroyed, that would also harm the country.

"It seems that the government is considering limiting the growth of exports," he said.

The cabinet could show its hand on a package of trade measures early next month. But it is needed to coordinate the differing views among government agencies and to allow Mr Suzuki, the Prime Minister, to carry out a cabinet reshuffle.

Investors deluge Exco

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Money broker Exco International, which makes its stock market debut next week, has received applications worth £12.83m from share investors.

The offer for sale of 14.5 million shares at 140p to raise £2.03m attracted 195,000 applicants and was oversubscribed 62.5 times, N. M. Rothschild the merchant bank handling the sale said yesterday.

Because of the big demand, which was calculated after rejecting a number of multiple applications, Rothschild is to allot the shares on the basis of a weighted ballot, although applications for 50,000 shares and over will automatically get about 1.4 per cent of the shares applied for. Those who applied for between 2,500 to 55,000 will go into a weighted ballot for parcels of 800 shares. Applications for between 800 and 2,000 shares and for between 200 to 600 shares will have a chance in the ballot of getting a parcel of 400 and 200 shares respectively.

The complex weighting of the ballot means that the bigger the application in each band, the greater the chance of being allocated a parcel of shares.

Rothschild said it expects letters of allotment and regret will be posted next Tuesday and dealings will start on Wednesday. Stock market sources expect the shares to open at a 60p to 100p premium.

MARATHON FIGHTS BID

Marathon Oil is considering complete or partial liquidation as an alternative to a merger with Mobil.

Marathon president, Mr Harold Hooperman said another option was declaration of an extraordinary dividend. Marathon was also considering the repurchase of its own shares or a business combination.

Mobil has confirmed discussing a "hold separate" agreement with the Federal Trade Commission which would allow it to acquire Marathon before antitrust questions are resolved, but which would keep it independent for 180 days, during which the commission could study the antitrust issues and reserve the right to order Mobil to divest itself of Marathon.

Stock Markets	
FT Index	519.2 up 1.0
FT 100	51.5 up 0.45
FT All Share	308.28 down 0.28
Bargains	16,817
Sterling	
\$ 1.9080	up 1.30 cents
Index	90.7 up 1.3
New York	\$1.9120
Dollar	
Index	107.0 up 0.3
DM 2.2200	vs 63 cents
New York	\$413.80
Gold	
\$412	up \$1.50
Money	
3 mth sterling	144-144
3 mth Euro	13-14
6 mth Euro	13-14

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Blackwood Hedge	30 to 223p
Brit & Comm	7p to 323p
Brit Home St	9p to 133p
Caledonia Inv	18p to 238p
Carfax Capel	8p to 146p
Castlefield	10p to 353p
Huntleigh Group	13p to 96p
M & G Group	11p to 316p
Portals	10p to 503p
Rush & Tomkins	6p to 214p
Secombe Mars	15p to 248p
Stock Conv	6p to 346p
Trust Secs	10p to 235p
Union Discount	10p to 433p
Unit Trust	7p to 165p

Falls	
Atlantic Resc	5p to 233p
Brit Aerospace	5p to 138p
Broken Hill	12p to 613p
Lasmo	12p to 482p
Martin BP	10p to 360p
Merrill Lynch	12p to 473p
Peat	2p to 15p
Plessey	7p to 338p
Racal Elect	10p to 433p
Stanger Oil	5p to 102p
Redfern Nat	6p to 374p
Shell Trans	7p to 441p
Thorn-EMI	6p to 341p
Tricentral	6p to 197p
Unitcast	6p to 197p

Plea for tax indexation

Indexation of personal tax allowances should be restored in the 1982 Budget, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce has urged in a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Sir Monty Finniston, the association's president, and former British Steel chairman, said such a move might encourage wage restraint.

He has also asked the Chancellor for a reduction in the National Insurance Surcharge and the abolition of the marginal rate of corporation tax on profits up to £200,000.

An International Monetary Fund mission will visit Japan on Monday for an annual meeting, with Japanese officials to review the country's economy.

Beer price war breaks out in southern pubs

A price war has broken out among the Big Five brewers (Derek Harris reports). Allied Breweries and Whitbread are freezing prices of their draught beer and lager in the south of England, although increases of up to 4p a pint have been put through in much of the south by Bass, Courage (part of Imperial Group) and Grand Metropolitan's Watney Mann subsidiary. Cims also benefit from the price freeze.

Whitbread London and Whitebread Wexham are holding prices until March 1 next year. The Allied decision affecting brewers from Ind Coope, Baskins, Taylor Walker, Friary Meux and Romford, as well as national brands such as Double Diamond and Skol lager, runs to the beginning of January.

All the big brewers recently put through increases on draught beer in the north and much of the Midlands and a similar round had been expected throughout the south.

New ink factory

A printing ink factory with automated production and handling systems is to be built in Bristol. The development is a result of the growing integration of Redcliffe Inks of York, Bristol, and Ault and Wiborg of Watford, both part of the Sun Chemical organization.

Steel rebuttal

The European Economic Community yesterday denied United States allegations that "EEC members were dumping steel on the United States Market, and said aid given by some nations to their steelmakers was to reorganize the industry. The EEC rebuttal was made during a GATT meeting in Geneva.

Saudi order

Crane Fruehof, the Norgel-based trailer manufacturer, announced a \$2.8m order to supply nearly 300 heavy duty trailers to Saudi Arabia for pipe-laying and oilfield work.

Dalgety to sell restaurants

Dalgety-Spillers is selling its Mario and Franco Restaurants chain to Kennedy Brookes for £1m.

Nine London restaurants will change hands but two branches, in Leeds and Manchester, are excluded from the deal. Kennedy Brookes owns the Brookes Hotels group.

Irish jobs boost

More than 1,600 jobs are to be created in Ireland at Shannon by Mitel, the Canadian telecommunications company, and in Dublin by Storage Technology of the United States in expansion programmes.

MI-B rises

United States basic money supply M1-B rose to seasonally adjusted figure of \$433,200m in the week ended November 4 from \$431,000m the previous week.

£200m fillip for docks

The loss-making Liverpool and London docks are to get £200m to help them to get help from the Government to enable them to return to profitable operations, Mr David Howell, the Transport Secretary, announced yesterday.

But he made it clear to the Port of London Authority and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company that they must break even by the end of next year. The Government does not intend to meet deficits incurred and over will automatically get cuts would also be needed, he said.

Provision for the extra financial help is contained in the Transport (Finance) Bill published yesterday. The Bill also increases borrowing limits for British Rail and the National Bus Company to take account of inflation, and raises the grant limits for British Rail's loss-making passenger services.

Polish review

Officials from Poland's main Western creditor countries will meet in Paris next week to review the Polish economy and discuss rescheduling debt payments due next year.

Hoover jobs plea

A mass meeting of workers at the Hoover plant in West London, which is to close with the loss of 1,081 jobs, yesterday called for talks with the management to consider alternatives.

Statoil price rise

Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, yesterday raised its North Sea oil prices by \$1.5 per barrel, backdated to November 2.

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Edited by LORNA BOURKE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Rally on interest hopes

Hopes of a 2 per cent cut in interest rates next week produced a strong rally in the market yesterday despite the announcement of a new £1,000m tap.

The FT Index, which registered a fall of 4.1 at 3 pm, closed with a net gain of 1.0 at 519.2, a rise on the account so far of 24.7.

Glits led the latest surge of interest, supported by pointers to an easing of both domestic and United States interest rates. In the United States, Mr Henry Kaufmann predicted a 2 per cent fall in American prime rates within the next couple of weeks, while at home the Treasury bill base rate was cut from 14.5 per cent to 13.5 per cent. This, coupled with the rise in the pound, offset the news of a new short-term £1,000m of Exchange 14 per cent 1986 with a minimum tender price of £95.75. In long, prices ended the day with gains of up to £1, while in short, profit taking left the list usually £1 easier.

The excitement soon bubbled over into equities where business had opened quickly in the wake of the week's earlier strong gains. Many investors were content to await the outcome of their applications in the £600m which turned out to be 63 times oversubscribed. Even the latest retail price index held few surprises. But business took off after hours with most equities closing at their best levels of the day.

In blue chips Dunlop rebounded 4p to 60p on news of its latest tyre development which it is claimed will improve on petrol consumption and is due for release in 1983. Jobbers described turnover in the shares at high yesterday in active two way business.

Reporting next week Becham improved 2p to 230p, Unilever 11p to 554p, with Boots unchanged at 208p. Elsewhere, Glaxo rose 6p to 442p, Lucas Industries 4p to 207p, and Tate & Lyle 2p to 184p.

The board of Airco, the US arm of BOC International, was in the City yesterday, reported to be launching with brokers Phillips & Drew and several institutions. The story they told was apparently filled with gloom and doom judging by the price of BOC which fell 6p after hours to 152p. Meanwhile, in Dalgery, went through the market with the price closing 2p lower at 300p.

while falls were seen in Rowater 5p to 212p, Distillers 2p to 183p, and P & O D'f'd 3p to 128p. The absence of any further takeover news wiped 3p from English China Clay at 149p, with profit taking responsible for a 2 1/2p fall in Inter City Investments at 17p and RP Martin 10p at 360p. The profits setback at De

Vare Hotels wiped 5p from the price at 185p, while a return to profits added 2p to John Beales at 38p. Still reflecting recent trading figures Staveley Industries rose 6p to 206p and in shipping Common British rose 10p at 223p. British & Commonwealth, with its stake in new issue Exco, rose 7p to 325p and Caledonia Investments ended the day 18p firmer at 289p. Further hopes of a recovery also aided Charles Hill of Bristol 5p to 138p.

Profit taking after a recent bullish circular by Simon & Coates, brokers, clipped 4p from Incheape at 276p. Speculative attention, meanwhile, lifted Hants Investments 13p up to 95p, and West 4p to 162p and Charles Hurst 17p to 157p.

Electricals encountered profit taking after recent gains but were mostly off the bottom at the close. Equity turnover on November 12 was 138,962m (14,259 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were British Home Stores, Plessey, Caledonia Investments, GEC, Premier Consolidated, Humble Group, Shell, Brit & Comm and Hanson Trust.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to 815 of which 253 were puts. Support was directed to Loohe on 98 and P&O on 77. Tr-firmal options saw calls in Towa & Co on 24 and ICL on 54.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	total
John Beales (I)	4,927(7.44)	0.057(0.26*)	1.2(-)	0.5(-)	11/12	(-)
Bridgford Pro. (I)	0.5(0.216)	0.08(0.09*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Clyde Blowers (F)	3,722(2.29)	0.35(0.29)	21.03(12.06)	4.8(4.3)	5/1	5.63(5.12)
Dress Group (I)	12.0(1.78)	0.049(0.1*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
De Vere Bids (S) (msh)	14.0(14.31)	0.043(0.1*)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
F. H. Lloyd (I)	31.3(2.04)	0.35(0.23)	(0.7)	(-)	4/1	(-)
Morland (F)	11.6(1.07)	1.51(3.7)	12.4(9.0)	3(2.75)	(-)	4.5(3.75)
S. R. (B) (msh)	14.0(1.28)	1.7(2.38)	37.3(31.5)	5.4(5.2)	21/1	7(6.8)
Pennine Commod (F)	3.0(1.28)	2.2(1.4*)	34.7(56.6*)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Stewart & Pitt (F)	24.1(2.39)	2.2(1.4*)	34.7(56.6*)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.425. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. Latest figures are for six months to August 31, 1981, compared with 13 months to February 28, 1981.

Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price
COPPER	100 lbs	£1,000.00
LEAD	100 lbs	£1,000.00
ZINC	100 lbs	£1,000.00
PLATINUM	100 gms	£1,000.00
ALUMINUM	100 lbs	£1,000.00
NICKEL	100 lbs	£1,000.00
COBALT	100 lbs	£1,000.00
IRON	100 lbs	£1,000.00
STEEL	100 lbs	£1,000.00
WHEAT	100 lbs	£1,000.00
BARLEY	100 lbs	£1,000.00
MAIZE	100 lbs	£1,000.00
SUGAR	100 lbs	£1,000.00
COFFEE	100 lbs	£1,000.00
TEA	100 lbs	£1,000.00
CLOVE	100 lbs	£1,000.00
CINNAMON	100 lbs	£1,000.00
PEPPER	100 lbs	£1,000.00
EGGS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
BUTTER	100 lbs	£1,000.00
CHEESE	100 lbs	£1,000.00
WINE	100 lbs	£1,000.00
BEER	100 lbs	£1,000.00
LIQUOR	100 lbs	£1,000.00
TOBACCO	100 lbs	£1,000.00
SPICES	100 lbs	£1,000.00
HERBS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
FRUITS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
VEGETABLES	100 lbs	£1,000.00
SEEDS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
GRAIN	100 lbs	£1,000.00
LEGUMES	100 lbs	£1,000.00
EDIBLES	100 lbs	£1,000.00
NON-EDIBLES	100 lbs	£1,000.00
WAXES	100 lbs	£1,000.00
RESINS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
BITUMENS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
ASPHALT	100 lbs	£1,000.00
PAVING	100 lbs	£1,000.00
ROADS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
BRIDGES	100 lbs	£1,000.00
TUNNELS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
RAILWAYS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
ROADS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
AIRWAYS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
SEAPORTS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
PORTS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
WATERS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
LANDS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
ISLANDS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
CONTINENTS	100 lbs	£1,000.00
WORLD	100 lbs	£1,000.00

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 13.—Stocks closed around the day's lows after fresh recession fears overcame optimism about lower interest rates. The Dow Jones Industrial

Morland's draught boosts profits

While the Thames Valley has been less hard hit by recession than other parts of Britain, the effects are now beginning to show there, Mr Charles Brooks, managing director of Morland, the Oxfordshire brewers, in which Whitebread has long held a stake of just under 40 per cent, said yesterday. Trade is generally getting worse and beer sales are not as good as a year ago.

However, for the year to September 30, higher sales of its cask conditioned draught beers more than offset the continuing downturn in the bottled beers and the wines and spirits businesses, Mr Brooks said. Draught beer accounts for about three-fifths of Morland's total turnover.

The company reported pre-tax profits of £1.52m, up by 11 per cent from £1.37m for the previous year. Sales rose to £1.6m, up 15 per cent from £1.0m a year earlier.

Attributable profit rose to £1.08m from £975,000 the previous year. Earnings per share were 12.4p, against 9p. The final dividend is being raised to 4.28p, making a total of 6.43p for the year, against 5.36p in 1980, an increase of 22 per cent.

The figures were in line with expectations and the shares were unchanged at 185p, 6p off the year's high after the announcement.

Mr Brooks said that the company's performance was creditable in the circumstances. Although the recession is now affecting trade, he still expects 1982's figures to match at least those of this year.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 126.41 on Nov 10 against 127.76 a week earlier.

F H Lloyd sinks into loss for first half

A question mark still hangs over the likely involvement of F. H. Lloyd in the scheme being drawn up by the merchant bank Lazard for reorganising the troubled steel foundry industry. Lloyd, which yesterday reported a loss for the first half of this year, said it would give its decision on the rationalization plan at the time of Lazard's announcement, which is expected later this month.

Mr Ivor Ward, finance director, would not elaborate other than to say: "We are discussing the situation with Lazard at the moment." Lazard has been working on a method of obtaining a surplus by scrapping of surplus capacity.

F. H. Lloyd, as the biggest independent steel founder in the trade, obviously would assume a role in any agreement. But there has been speculation that the company has been sitting on the fence.

During the six months to September 26, pre-tax profits fell from £237,000 to a pre-tax loss of £353,000 on turnover slightly

down at £31.1m. There were exceptional charges of £273,000 arising from redundancy payments while the interest bill shot up from £227,000 to £478,000. Borrowings were £875m, compared with £10.48m at the end of the last financial year. Shareholders are once again asked to forfeit an interim dividend. The shares fell 1p to 34p.

Mr Robert Foster, chairman, said the dividend would be reviewed at the end of the year, in view of the possible improvement in the steel division. In fact, during the first half all the foundries traded profitably and this trend is likely to continue.

Mr Foster said the steel companies, which were mainly responsible for the major downturn in trading results last year, would continue to be a key factor in the company's performance. The second half, he said, should show an improvement on the prior results last year and this trend was expected to continue into 1982.

Return to dividends and profits at John Beales

A continuation of the recovery at John Beales Associated Companies, the Nottingham-based clothing manufacturer, has seen the group return to profitability at half-way and enabled it to declare a dividend for the first time since 1979.

Mr G. H. Bignall, the chairman, said that there were still difficulties to overcome but he was confident that the company, after its programme of rationalization started in 1980, would continue to make progress.

Trading has improved. Pre-tax profits for the six months to September 19 were £57,000, against a loss of £266,000 for the corresponding half year and a full-year loss of £338,000. Trading profit was £149,000 against a loss of £15,000.

Sales were down by a third at £4.92m. Mr Bignall said this

resulted mainly from the elimination of the company's full-fashion knitwear division and the severe reduction in the brand range.

The figures include £11,000 for interest received, against interest paid of £148,000 last year.

This reflected an increase in the company's cash balances arising from reduced working capital and from the sale of two factories for £200,000.

The group is restoring a half-yearly dividend of 0.714p gross. It last paid an interim dividend of 2.09p gross in 1979. Earnings per share are 1.3p. The shares gained 2p to 38p.

The figures exclude five months' results from Nottingham Refrigeration, which was acquired in April. Mr Bignall says this has traded in line with expectations.

Caffyn's shares rise as 5pc stake changes hands

Shares in Caffyns, the BL motor dealer covering Kent and Sussex, moved up another 4p to 154p in the market yesterday after rumours that Mr David Wickin's British Car Auction Group and the MFI Furniture group had bought a stake and were preparing a bid.

But Mr Robert Caffyn, a director, said that the mystery buyer of the 5 per cent stake was in fact a private company, Stadium Development of Hull, owned by Mr Edwin Healey, one of MFI's directors.

"If they are thinking about a bid, then we have not been told and we have not been approached about the matter. It certainly would not be in our interests to have our sites converted into MFI warehouses," he said. But he did say that Caffyns, controlled by family interests with 80 per cent of the voting rights, would oppose a bid at any price. Net assets per share are valued at £6. Stadium is believed to have bought the shares between 100p and 150p.

RETAIL PRICES

Index number (January 15, 1974=100)	Index number (January 15, 1974=100)	Index number (January 15, 1974=100)
All items	All items except seasonal foods	All items except seasonal foods
1980	270.2	272.3
1981	271.9	274.1
1982	274.1	276.3
1983	276.8	277.6
1984	277.3	279.3
1985	279.3	281.3
1986	281.3	283.3
1987	283.3	285.3
1988	285.3	287.3
1989	287.3	289.3
1990	289.3	291.3
1991	291.3	293.3
1992	293.3	295.3
1993	295.3	297.3
1994	297.3	299.3
1995	299.3	301.3
1996	301.3	303.3
1997	303.3	305.3
1998	305.3	307.3
1999	307.3	309.3
2000	309.3	311.3

Small buyers left out in the cold

The truce between the dealers and auctioneers over the 10 per cent buyer's premium may not be such good news for private buyers and sellers. According to the peace formula, the dealers and auctioneers have agreed to conduct their own independent analyses of the premium with a view to reducing the rate in the early part of next year.

The art market, like any other market, is made up of buyers, sellers and intermediaries. The costs of dealing in most markets are kept reasonably low by competition between the intermediaries, but such pressures do not affect the London auction houses.

Looking at the markets for art and antiques as a whole, it is clear that the several hundred thousand objects sold each year not only originate from private individuals but are also eventually bought by them, normally as collectors or investors, but also as taxpayers in cases where the buyer is a public gallery or museum. Interposing themselves between buyer and seller are the auctioneers and dealers who, while providing what is undoubtedly a valuable service, are intent on securing for themselves the lion's share of this ever-growing cake.

At present the costs and terms of buying and selling at auction are fixed without reference to the buyers and sellers on whom the entire market depends.

It is quite understandable that dealers and auctioneers should wish to regulate the market by themselves, but given the absence of real competition this may not be in the public interest.

The President of the British Antique Dealers Association showed his awareness of the problem when he stated recently that the dealers regarded themselves as the unofficial trustees of the buying public in this matter. But, as Mr Lee inferred, the dealers have no mandate from the public or museums to represent them on this important issue and, since their interests seldom coincide, it would be quite inappropriate that they should do so.

The auctioneers might well favour a settlement where members of just a few art and antique dealer's associations

were to pay a reduced buyer's premium or no buyer's premium at all. Fortunately, because there are many dealers both here and in the EEC who are not members of the dealers' associations and who therefore would not be included in such a deal, this would constitute an anti-competition practice under the 1980 Competition Act. That being so, a two-tier buyer's premium could not be lawfully implemented.

Private buyers may have been saved from a discriminatory two-tier system this time more or less on a technicality but that makes the need for an association to regulate the interests of public galleries and museums, as well as individual collectors, all the more urgent.

Such an association would review all the costs and terms of dealing borne by the non-trade participants in the market. For example, the fact that neither selling commission nor buyer's premium operates on a sliding scale can lead to totally unreasonable costs, the National Gallery having paid £230,000 in buyer's premium alone to secure Rubens' "Samson and Delilah" last year.

When the same rate of buyer's premium was imposed by both Christie's and Sotheby's within a few days of each other in 1975 it was not surprising that many dealers found the explanation that this was a coincidence highly implausible. Nor was it surprising that a group of them should have alleged collusion between the auctioneers and determined to take them to court.

What promised to be an expensive and acrimonious case was averted at the eleventh hour and since neither reconciliation has made the truce possible. Both sides have serious grievances and the hatchet is buried in a shallow grave.

Everyone hopes that the two sides will compose their differences. But even if they do that will leave the objections and grievances of private buyers and sellers, who make up the third and most indispensable force in the market, completely ignored. That is why an association to represent their interests is needed now.

Robin Duthy

Your money market best buys

Bank	Rate	Term
Current account	no interest	
Deposits	10.5 per cent	1 month
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	1 month
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	3 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	6 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	12 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	18 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	24 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	30 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	36 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	42 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	48 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	54 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	60 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	66 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	72 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	78 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	84 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	90 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	96 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	102 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	108 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	114 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	120 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	126 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	132 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	138 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	144 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	150 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	156 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	162 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	168 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	174 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	180 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	186 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	192 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	198 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	204 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	210 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	216 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	222 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	228 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	234 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	240 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	246 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	252 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	258 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	264 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	270 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	276 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	282 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	288 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	294 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	300 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	306 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	312 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	318 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	324 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	330 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	336 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	342 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	348 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	354 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	360 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	366 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	372 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	378 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	384 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	390 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	396 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	402 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	408 months
Fixed rate deposits	10.5 per cent	414 months

The class of '34 Margaret left behind in Grantham



Huntingtower Road Primary School, class of '34. It is not hard to guess the name of the smiling girl in the middle of the front row, for the features have not changed much: Margaret, Hilda Roberts (later Thacker), born Grantham, October 13, 1925. But who are the others? And where are they now?

According to the memories of those still in Grantham today:

Front row, left to right: Elsie Coppard, single, supervisor at Marks & Spencers, Grantham. Betty Wadkin (now Palmer), married to a lecturer at Lincoln Technical College and living in Lincoln. Betty Dodd (now Mrs. Chinnon), ex-district nurse for the Barstow area, married to a farmer and living at London-thorpe, a village near Grantham. Kathleen Howard, Mar-

garet Thacker, Barbara Rools, living in Grantham with her sister, warden of the old people's home, Margery Munton, living in Manthorpe village, adjoining Grantham. Kathleen Skipworth, died three years ago. Married a local builder.

Middle row, left to right: Stanley Johnson, worked for Midland Bank in Skegness until his retirement in 1973. Boy, not known. Harry Mitcham, whose father taught in Grantham. Became a hairdresser, then joined the Post Office. Now teaching in Derby but living in Grantham. Barry Willoughby, family kept a flower shop, became a remedial teacher near Dartmouth. Beryl Whitte, married a Dutch pilot during the war and went to live in the Netherlands. Since her husband's death, recently, has returned to live in Grantham. Denis Hill, became a pilot during the war, since

left Grantham. Derrick Bloodworth, driver with British Rail, married, living in Grantham. Phyllis Luck, Joyce Parker. Top row, left to right: Fred Reaney, who came to Huntingtower School from India for three years, while his father was with the RAF at Spitalgate. Charles Chappel, whose mother won £2,000 on the pools and built a house in the town. Later emigrated to Australia. Norman Green, known as 'Aveling', became a fitter with the RAF at Grantham. Jean Finlay Gladys Card, father of a policeman on the railway. Gladys married a GI and moved to the United States. Recently divorced. Gerald Street, with the gas authority for 32 years, lives in Grantham. Peter Draper, works at Aveling & Barford in Grantham. Peter Timms, superintendent at the Post Office, Grantham.

In the almost 50 years since the photograph was taken, Huntingtower School has scarcely altered. The closing of Springfield Secondary Modern next door has brought a new hall, and the alterations that once surrounded it have been replaced by houses, but the red brick single storey building still looks out across the flat, Midlands fields to the railway station and depot.

The picture, says Gerald Street, the tallest boy in the back row, was taken either to commemorate Grantham's first 100 years as a borough, or after a school dance performed on the playing fields.

The Times would be interested to learn the identity of the boy standing in the second row between Stanley Johnson and Harry Mitcham.

Caroline Moorehead

Rome-Bonn drive to put new life in Europe

Continued from page 1

that Britain is a net beneficiary from the budget this year, which would be, after all the fighting and feuding on this question, an ironic result indeed.

The consequence of this change in Britain's fortunes, while illustrating as Mr. Thorn said, "the fragility of budget forecasts", is that renewal of the special arrangements for Britain is now most unlikely.

Instead, the emphasis, as Lord Carrington sees it, will be on finding a permanent arrangement to ensure that the system operates fairly for all the member states. The German Government, facing a net contribution for the current year of 4,000 million marks or about £2,360m, is extremely concerned about the operational nature of its commitment, and can certainly count on British support.

The Germans are prepared to pay the lion's share in the Community, as a reflection of their economic strength and as a sign of European solidarity. But Bonn is not prepared to make "unlimited" payments.

Mrs. Thatcher, who was the first leader in the Community to raise a storm about this problem, will have an opportunity to discuss the whole question with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, when she goes to Bonn for the regular Anglo-German summit early next week.

Herr Schmidt's advocacy is being pitched in much softer tones than Mrs. Thatcher's. The initiative to prepare the document seems to have been born of the belief by the two countries that Europe has become too interdependent (Mr. Murray writes).

Although it deals with the problems which have been causing so much trouble inside the Community in recent years it attempts to take a broader look at the way Europe as a whole should be facing up to the problems of the world.

It is a fact that the document exists in a further clear indication that the larger members of the Community are increasingly unhappy about the way in which the EEC has been developing.

Beaujolais race won by The Nose a day early

By Robin Young

The Great Beaujolais Race finished yesterday, 41 hours before it officially began. Three trailer loads of the 1981 vintage, theoretically confined to the region of production until midnight, tonight, drew up at the Nose, cash-and-carry warehouse, near London Bridge, at an

hour before the wine was officially released in France, much of the consignment of 5,000 cases had been distributed to the wholesalers' customers in England. One parcel reached Kentish Town yesterday.

London wine circles heard that sample bottles had been smuggled out of France prematurely in briefcases. The shipment of 60,000 bottles which the importers, Skyburn Wines, proudly unveiled yesterday was too huge to sample, though Mr. Peter Phillips, a Skyburn director, did admit using a little 'nose' cunning.

He said: "The wine was not supposed to be bottled for London. Theoretically it was going to Belgium, but we and all our customers have signed undertakings that we will not sell it before midnight. But there is nothing to stop us giving it away."

Skyburn's wine was being marketed as Jean Pierre Beaujolais, Beaujolais and sold at The Nose at £1.95 a bottle. It is supplied by Louis Besson, a Macon negociant.

Official taring committees in Beaujolais claim that the 1981 vintage is an outstanding one, similar to those of 1976 and 1978.

Skyburn's precocious enterprise will not prevent the waste of vast quantities of liquidity to the Queen's Hotel, Farnborough, Hampshire. The Army's Red Devils will also be parachuting with bottles clutched to their bosoms, on to the Farnham Ponds Hotel in Surrey.

Also in contention will be the Townsend-Thames cargo ferry European Enterprise, which is clearly after the award for sheer bulk, with a fleet of about 30 articulated lorries.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Lord Mayor's procession and show: Grantham Street, 11.10, arriving Royal Courts of Justice, 11.40 and leaving 1.25, arriving Mansion House, 1.50. Fire work display, River Thames, 5. The following has routes in or near the City will be diverted until mid-afternoon: 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 45, 63, 76, 95, 109, 133, 141 and 171.

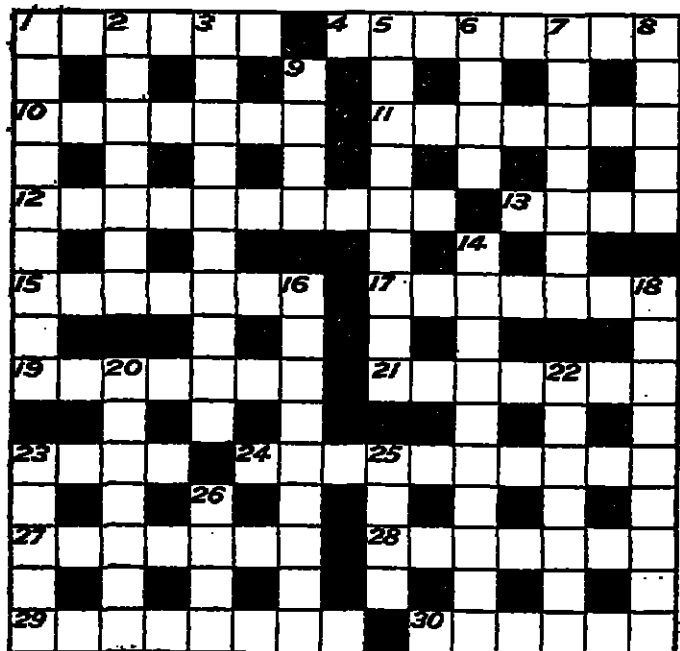
Exhibitions

London's flying start: A tribute to the young Edwardian aircraft pioneers Museum of London, London Wall, 10.5.

First major exhibition of work by Kisho Kurokawa, RIBA Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 10-1.

John Eversden's advertising photographs of Thirties and Forties David Dawson Gallery, B2 Metro.

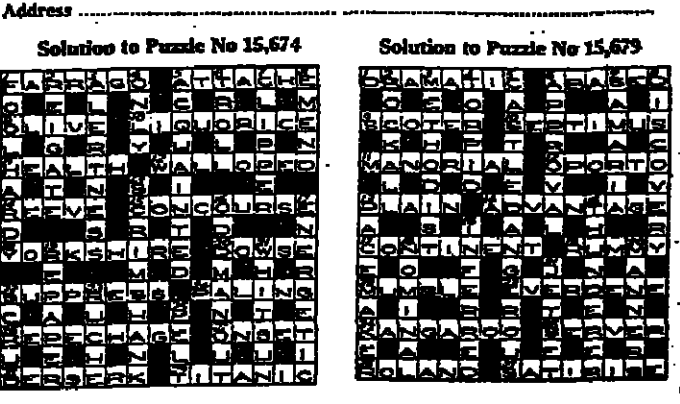
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,680



- ACROSS**
- Roman coin found in a background (7)
 - Ruin to Celtic, to wit (8)
 - In fancy, an ideal compound (7)
 - Warrior tribesmen, yet upset by such ungodliness (7)
 - Leading variety of bird... (10)
 - ...or Tom French's (4)
 - In Paul's song, an ending without feeling (7)
 - Wake up with a charge? (7)
 - Rarker's contribution, the former record in Gateshead (10)
 - Daily preparation, in other words (7)
 - A, B, C, D, F or G (4)
 - What vessel, might you say, for trade in En-dor? (10)
 - Silent, the French type of pipe (7)
 - Instrument returned by a republican commander (7)
 - Huge creature, is he, as yokels say, a fly-by-night? (8)
 - Aegis - how does she start spelling hers? (5)
- DOWN**
- Mother of Edison's brain (7)
 - Check for the loyal (7)
 - Union employee holds up the train (10)
 - Tell niece somehow to obtain customers (9)
 - Colouring preparation for them on tick (4)
 - Rebuff from (some say) this Russian writer (7)
 - Meeting Shaw's Inquirer enough to do so? (5)
 - Expression of astonishment that it's spring (4)
 - Sounds of service on the savannah (10)
 - Careless fellow supporting poor Nigel (9)
 - Clear way to seek a compromise (9)
 - Eaten by drunken vegetarian we hear in Latvia? (7)
 - In east without wise men? Fancy (7)
 - Direction to a Western sailor or a distinguished Muslim (5)
 - Neat, to include hot dog (4)
 - Growing support for 2 (4)

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 City Street, London WC9 9YL. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Miss S. J. Hyde, 24, Scillanham Road, Guildford, Surrey.

Name _____ Address _____



The papers

Commenting on the future surrounding Mr. David Stockman, the New York Times says that the article in the Atlantic Monthly adds up to a stunning confession: "The Reagan Administration's vaunted economic policy cannot work; and yet the Administration knows that; and yet the Administration keeps on doing it."

In Germany, the weekly Die Zeit, commenting on the West German trade union proposals to combat unemployment, notes that the unions say they want to avoid the German unemployment problem, but must ask themselves if they are really speaking for the majority of their members when they reject every suggestion of making sacrifices and maintain it is enough to fleece the rich. Three decades of cooperation have brought German workers far more than their colleagues got with their ardent cry of "no more war".

The daily Mean comments that the annual inflation rate, 11.7 per cent, now at its highest level since May, is a real disappointment to the Government. Even the most interesting is the level of the tax and price index, the brainchild of Mr. Nigel Lawson, intended to reflect the change in inflation, has risen 15.2 per cent.

Statistical indices are very difficult things, and this expert should be an object lesson to the Government not to go fooling around with them.

Ski show

The Daily Mail International ski show opens today at Earls Court and goes on till November 22, 12 noon to 10 pm weekdays and 12 noon to 7 pm Saturdays and Sundays. Tickets are £2 for adults and £1 for children. Today: UK teams home championship; Commonwealth team of Canada, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Tomorrow: Thomson trophy race. Monday: British celebrity race between stage, screen and radio personalities.

Roads

London and South-east: M10 northbound side shut overnight; diversion via M1 and A405. Lord Mayor's procession, 11.10, 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10, 1.11, 2.11, 3.11, 4.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, 8.11, 9.11, 10.11, 11.11, 12.11, 1.12, 2.12, 3.12, 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, 8.12, 9.12, 10.12, 11.12, 12.12, 1.13, 2.13, 3.13, 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, 8.13, 9.13, 10.13, 11.13, 12.13, 1.14, 2.14, 3.14, 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, 8.14, 9.14, 10.14, 11.14, 12.14, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 12.15, 1.16, 2.16, 3.16, 4.16, 5.16, 6.16, 7.16, 8.16, 9.16, 10.16, 11.16, 12.16, 1.17, 2.17, 3.17, 4.17, 5.17, 6.17, 7.17, 8.17, 9.17, 10.17, 11.17, 12.17, 1.18, 2.18, 3.18, 4.18, 5.18, 6.18, 7.18, 8.18, 9.18, 10.18, 11.18, 12.18, 1.19, 2.19, 3.19, 4.19, 5.19, 6.19, 7.19, 8.19, 9.19, 10.19, 11.19, 12.19, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 10.20, 11.20, 12.20, 1.21, 2.21, 3.21, 4.21, 5.21, 6.21, 7.21, 8.21, 9.21, 10.21, 11.21, 12.21, 1.22, 2.22, 3.22, 4.22, 5.22, 6.22, 7.22, 8.22, 9.22, 10.22, 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